THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FISK-MARETZEK FIGHT.

Inside History of Opera Bouffe—What Prima Donnas Cost and How They are Engaged.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR:—Mr. James Fisk, in your issue of to-day, makes the following personal charges against me:—1. That I pocketed certain sums discounted from the usual rates of commissions allowed to theatrical agents in Paris, receiving also, in fact, half the commission usually paid by the artists to the agent, and with this charges me with being a thief and a swindler. I am compelled to state that Mr. Fisk's knowledge of the manner of doing business among artists is limited; his experience of artists is that of owner rather than manager, and his relationship with them, while it is very extensive, is not of a strictly business character. I may, therefore, inform him that the taking of a commission from an artist for obtaining an engagement is not a swindle—so considered either here or in Paris. As I did not receive one penny commission from the artists—and it would have been strictly legitimate if I had, as theatrical customs go—Mr. Fisk's veracity is no better than his knowledge. In plain truth, the commissions, if any were paid, were so paid to an agent of Mr. Fisk's own choosing in Paris. As the artists themselves are all here, it would be folly for me to imitate Mr. Fisk's rashness, and make assertions which they at any moment might disprove. The next charge that I was allowed twenty per cent. discount by the steamship company on the passage money of the artists is stupidly, not to say maliciously, false. Mr. Fisk's characteristic is seen, however, not so much in the stupidity as in the effrontery of the assertion. For the simple truth is that he made the bargain for the transportation of the artists himself, by telegraph with Mr. Verger, the theatrical agent in Paris, after I had left that city, and sent the money to the same agent by telegram. I had nothing whatever to do with it, as his own papers will show if he ever has time to look at them. This charge, then, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

I am accused of charging him with my passage, when I had received it free at the hands of the steamship company. I certainly did charge it, and have got a good deal more to charge.

The last accusation is that I employed another agent at a great expense to do the work for which I was paid. The facts are these:—When I returned from Paris in April last, I recommended opera bouffe to Mr. Fisk. The recommendation in itself would have been of little account, but fortunately I had brought with me photographs of the Parisian prima donnas, Montaland and Silly, and these settled the matter. I was instructed to telegraph immediately to the agent in Paris (M. Verger) to engage these singers. They were so engaged at his (Fisk's) order in May last, while I was in New York. The same agent, by his (Fisk's) instructions, was to take the refusals of as many minor artists as would make up the troupe, and then to wait for further orders, as he would likely send me to Paris to select the best out of the number. These things are all matters of record. Mr. Fisk engaged the agent himself that he accuses me of engaging. So injudiciously does a man commit himself when he loses his patience.

THE COST OF BOUFFE ARTISTS.

Concerning the great expense for Mr. Verger's services, I firmly believe that the agent never charged Mr. Fisk one cent, but only took the usual commission from the artists. That, however, he also is a thief and a scoundrel seems to follow naturally by this connection. It would appear to be the policy of Mr. Fisk to apply those epithets to all men who have been permitted to mingle in his schemes. As to the good bargains I made, I still have his written instructions, from which I quote that "all the principal artists of the company shall not cost more than about nine thousand dollars, gold, per month." To show that they do not cost but a trifle over eight, I here append a list:—

	Per Month.
M'lle Montaland	12,000 francs
M'lle Silly	12,000 francs
M'lle Thall	2,250 francs
M'lle Haeb	1,000 francs
M'lle Jousse	800 francs
First Tenor, Gossin	5,000 francs
M. Lermina	1,500 francs
M. Varlet	1,500 francs
M. Antoine	2,000 francs
M. Hillmanns	2,400 francs

This I believe effectually nails the last lie. All these artists were engaged for six months, and all of them received one month's salary in advance, the entire sum that passed through my hands in Paris being about $10,000, for which I gave vouchers and receipts in full. These were all in Mr. Fisk's possession when I returned. Nothing was said of swindling. In fact, Mr. Fisk evinced a carelessness about the business prospects of the venture which amazed me. The first question that he asked me on my meeting him after my return was, "Well, Max, is Montaland a better looking woman that Lawler?"

A SUPPER

was given to the women of the troupe on their first night here. It was spread in one of the Erie offices, and was a banquet which must have cost thousands of dollars. The orchestra of the theatre was present and furnished the music while the company sat at table. When I arrived Mr. Fisk desired me to act as interpreter, he not speaking a word of French and the ladies not a word of English. "Inform these ladies, Max," said he, "that we have no kings or emperors in this country, but we have James Fisks; that, in fact, New York is called Fiskville already." I believe I tried to soften the intolerable vanity of this speech in the translation, and the author of it suspected it. At all events, I gave Mr. Fisk to understand very plainly, then and there, that he must employ another interpreter; that I was not to be used as a go-between. And from that moment the suspicion began to dawn upon his mind that I was a swindler and a thief.

SUCKERS.

Nothing was, however, said about my business transactions. Some six or seven days afterwards, during which interval I had been daily employed in organizing and rehearsing the company, Mr. Fisk told me the company was going up to Newport, and wanted to know if I would not go along. With a manager's natural eye to business, I suggested to him that the troupe had now been in the country a week and nothing had been written about them in the papers; that it would be a better plan to give a supper and invite some of the members of the press, and let them see and hear the principal artists. Mr. Fisk's reply was, "Oh, —! I don't want any of them suckers in my place. You take a couple of hundred dollars and you can make it right with the whole of 'em."

LOOKING TO WINDWARD.

With a company run upon these new principles, it must be supposed I began to have suspicions concerning its artistic success, and naturally enough I did not hesitate to listen to the offers of Max Strakosch, which were to await Mr. Fisk's ultimatum for final closing. It was not until some days later, when I conducted the first Nilsson concert, that Mr. Fisk fully made up his mind as to my being a swindler and a thief. This act of mine, coupled with my impolitic refusal to act as interpreter—to use no worse word—settled my moral status. It is true, Mr. Fisk had engaged the services of a hair-dresser, who came out, shortly after the arrival of the troupe, in dress coat and white vest and occupied the middle seat in all public exhibitions of the prima donna and the proprietor, and my services were not required; but I had given offense and had even assisted at what Mr. Fisk was pleased to term a "rival show." The rest is known to the public. On the morning after the Nilsson concert, Mr. Fisk, with some little difficulty, owing to my own respect for my family, consigned me to the limbo of swindlers, thieves, and suckers, where so many of his managers had been sent before, and where I found congenial company in the press and that part of the community which still has an old-fashioned prejudice against the occupation of the panderer, and can stand all revivals except that of Sodom and Gomorrah.

MAX MARETZEK.

—Deacon Moses Upton, a lunatic, confined in the Taunton, Mass., Insane Asylum, imagined that the physicians had cut his stomach out, and therefore he refused to partake of food. He lived about two weeks, when he died from absolute starvation. His attendants tried to force food down his throat, but he firmly closed his teeth and frustrated their efforts, saying that it would be highly injurious for a man without a stomach to eat anything.

—Martin Harris, one of the "three witnesses" to the Book of Mormon, has lately been on a visit to Salt Lake City. He is now eighty-eight years of age, and is remarkably lively and energetic for his years. He holds firmly to the testimony he has borne for over forty years—that an angel appeared before him and the other witnesses, and showed them the plates upon which the characters of the Book of Mormon were inscribed. After being many years separated from the body of the Church, he has come, says the Salt Lake *Herald*, to spend the evening of life among the believers in that Book to which he is so prominent a witness.

THE SEDAN SURRENDER.

The King of Prussia's Speech on the Battle-field.

A letter in the *Prussian Cross Gazette*, of the 11th, dated Vendresse, the 3d, says:—I have already told you what took place up to noon on the 2d. The French commander, General Wimpffen, who had been obliged to take command of the army enclosed in Sedan in place of the severely wounded MacMahon, hesitated to sign the capitulation, as he did not wish to close a long military career free from reproach by so contemptible an act, the fault of which was not his. Only arrived from Algeria two days previously in order to take the command of General Failly's division, who, on unknown grounds, had been removed by MacMahon, he had suddenly been obliged to take the command of the whole army, and would now be responsible to France for this capitulation. He had learned to know German strategy and bravery, saw himself completely invested and over eight hundred guns from all the neighboring heights directed at Sedan. His signature, therefore, was given before the final truce expired. When the document was brought to the King on the hill near Donchery, his Majesty ordered it to be read before the assembled princes, to whom the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince William of Wurtemberg had been added, and General-Adjutant Treskow read the several paragraphs of the capitulation, according to which those officers were to be at once released who, in writing, gave their word of honor not to serve again in this war against Prussia. They could then retain their swords and take their property with them out of the fortress. If they did not give their word of honor, they shared the fate of the rank and file, who, in recognition of the bravery they had displayed, were allowed all the honors of war, but were unconditional prisoners of war. All eagles, weapons, guns, and provisions were moreover surrendered. When the reading of this memorable document was ended, the King, speaking to all present, but especially to the princes, said:—"You know, gentlemen, what a great historical event has taken place. I owe this to the distinguished deeds of the allied armies, to whom I feel bound on this occasion to express my kingly thanks, especially as this success is well adapted to knit more firmly the chain which unites the friends of the North German Confederacy and my other allies, whose princely representatives I see numerously assembled round me at this moment. We may hope, therefore, for a happy future. Our task, however, is not completed with what has happened under our eyes, for we do not know how the rest of France will accept and judge it. We must, therefore, remain ready for blows; but I already give my thanks to every one who has contributed a leaf to the laurel crown of fame of our fatherland." In mentioning his allies, the King directed his eye particularly to Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Prince William of Wurtemberg, to whom he subsequently gave his hand. One can easily imagine the effect of these words of the King at this moment and in this circle. A glance upon the valley where Prussians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Wurtembergers were encamped round a hostile army and fortress, illustrated it more than description could do. The King soon afterwards mounted his horse and rode down to the valley to visit the camps of the different army corps. The road led his Majesty past the Emperor's temporary quarters, before which a Bavarian infantry company was stationed. As the Emperor had voluntarily surrendered himself, vanquished, his Majesty was able to visit him in order to console him in his painful situation. On the hills it was said the Emperor would be sent to Bruhl Castle, near Cologne; but it was ascertained when his Majesty left the room, after half an hour's private conversation, that Wilhelmshohe would be Napoleon's future residence. His Majesty then, till late in the evening, rode through the bivouacs of the various corps, and was everywhere received with indescribable enthusiasm by his brave soldiers. About 1 he returned to his headquarters at Vendresse.

After the Battle.

A Sedan correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

We were recommended to go to a certain M. Picard, who, we were told, had no one in his house. Picard said, "try next door;" but next door we were assured that Picard was the man, and that if he liked to do it he could give us a room. "Of course, if you insist upon it you must have it," said Picard—a cunning sort of boor, whom Balzac might have introduced into *Les Paysans*. "Let me see. Would you like to have the room next this? There is a wounded man in here—you see he is not dead. The ball has been extracted. The surgeon even says that he thinks he can bring him round; but this wound has to be dressed every half hour; and that might disturb you. Otherwise, if you like both of you to sleep on the ground by the side of the wounded man, for God's sake do so." Declined with thanks! "Then," said Picard, "you would perhaps like the room upstairs where my little boy is lying dangerously ill with the scarlet fever? You have only to say so, and a bed shall be prepared for you at once." The scarlet fever was also declined. "You have an excellent room on the first floor, looking into the street," said the Bavarian; "I have already examined your house from the outside." "Yes," answered Picard, "and two young ladies on a visit to my wife—they went out for a walk an hour ago, and have not yet returned—are going to sleep in it. You would not, I suppose," glaring at us with dull, stupid, but ferocious eyes, as much as to say "there is no sort of atrocity, all the same, of which you are not capable"—"you would not, I suppose, ask me to make up a bed there?" "What other rooms have you?" we asked. "This one, the one you are now standing in," he replied (we had left the room occupied by the wounded man), "and I will now tell you what I can do for you. In this room, in that bed, my wife and myself have slept every night for the last thirty-five years. I will now give it up to you, gentlemen, and my wife and myself will walk up and down the street all night while you are reposing." At last we went to the Mayor, who keeps, or ought to keep, a list of available quarters. He could tell us of none, but it appeared that in his own house, at one of the extreme ends of the town, doors shut, windows darkened, there were two magnificent suites of rooms, of which we occupied one. M. le Maire could give us no breakfast next morning. He pleaded bachelorhood, and swore he had no cook, nor could he say where even a piece of bread was to be bought. Indeed, the only sign of hospitality he thought fit to manifest during my brief, and, I trust, never to be renewed acquaintance with him, was the offer of the tenth part of a bottle of brandy the night that the Emperor sent in his letter to the King of Prussia. Every one thought the war was at an end; and, certainly, even the victors themselves were pleased to think so. As for the vanquished—the population of the conquered town I was staying in—their delight was something humiliating to witness. "Nous voila Prussiens," exclaimed one man, with contented cynicism, as much as to say, "We are morally disgraced, but we, at least, shall not die of hunger."

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The Russo-Turkish Imbroglio

Downing street and the clubs are still more excited to-day than yesterday by details from Constantinople of the Russian movements and objects in the East. It appears that a rebellion has broken out against the Sublime Porte at Trikala, in Thessaly, and that the Thessalians are flocking in numbers to that spot. It is believed that the rebellion is encouraged, if not provoked, by the Russian Government. It is feared that Jannia will soon be in arms with all Albania. The Russian fleets in the Black Sea and the Baltic are reported to be under sailing orders, and war is regarded to-day as imminent between Russia and Turkey.

GARIBALDI TO HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.

CAPRERA, Sept. 7.—To my Friends:—Yesterday I said to you, "War to the knife against Bonaparte." I say to you to-day, "It is necessary to help the French republic by all possible means." An invalid myself, I have offered myself to the provisional government of Paris, and I hope that it will not be impossible for me to fulfil a duty. Yes, my fellow-countrymen, we ought to esteem it a sacred duty to help our French brethren.

Our mission will certainly not exist in fighting our brothers of Germany, who, being the arm of Providence, have hurled into the dust the germ of the tyranny which weighed heavily on the world, but we shall go in order to sustain the only system which can secure peace and prosperity between nations.

I repeat that we must uphold in all possible ways the French republic, which, restored to wisdom by the lessons of the past, will always be one of the firmest supports of the regeneration of the human race.

GARIBALDI.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

The mystery which hung around the manner in which the Captain was lost has been dispelled by the arrival, at the London Admiralty, of the gunner of the vessel, who, with seventeen of the crew, escaped to tell the tale. A heavy squall struck the ship, she yielded to its force, and capsized. Captain Burgoyne was on deck at the moment; he ordered the topsails to be lowered and the sheets to be let fly; but as the vessel laid over, the bottom of the hurricane deck was exposed to the full force of the wind, and, acting as a huge sail, pressed her lower and lower into the water until she turned completely over; her deck was burst in by the immense weight pressing upon it; she filled with water, and went down like a stone. The two fatal errors in the construction of the Captain were putting masts into her, and giving her only 6 instead of 8 feet free board, as Captain Coles had designed.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Another Battle at Metz.

The French Again Defeated.

Austrian Intervention Impossible.

THE ROMAN QUESTION

The Affair at Chatillon.

Details of the French Rout.

Refugees at Tours.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French at Metz again Defeated.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Times* this morning publishes a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated the 24th, giving the following intelligence:—Yesterday at Metz, Bazaine made a feint on the side of Mercy-la-Haut, and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonade for some hours. After a sharp fight at Moulin, seven miles from Metz, the French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement.

A heavy force, comprised mainly of Bavarians, is penetrating the country towards Lyons.

The Cathedral at Strasburg

has not been irreparably injured by the Prussian bombardment. The astronomical clock in the tower is still going.

Austrian Intervention Impossible.

Baron von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, assured M. Thiers of his deepest sympathy with France, but was compelled to say intervention was now impossible.

France and Russia.

It is said Thiers will offer the Czar important concessions in the East as a price for Russia's good offices.

Schleswig Petitions Prussia

for relief from the onerous conditions of the treaty of Prague.

French Levy En Masse.

A call for a levy *en masse* is hourly expected in France.

The French Fleet

in the Baltic has been charged with the duty of cutting the cable connecting North Germany and Sweden.

The Refugees in Tours.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—The city is crowded with refugees from all parts of France. Hotels and private houses are filled to overflowing, and at night many people are compelled to sleep in the streets.

Belgium and Prussia.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—The Belgian press unanimously denounces the arrogance of the Prussian pretensions.

The Roman Question.

FLORENCE, Sept. 26.—General Cadonna, inaddressing the Provisional Government at Rome, commissioned by himself on Saturday last, said:—"Your task is sublime. The twentieth of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of the kingdom. God is manifestly with you."

THE COMBAT AT CHATILLON.

The Retreat of the French Forces—Arrest of A General for Disloyalty to the Republic.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—General Ducrot appears to have command on the south of Paris. His despatches, dated from the Fort of Vanves (the fullest report of the action fought on Monday, called the combat of Chatillon), are published in the *Opinion Nationale*. Ducrot had three divisions with which he engaged a body of Prussians in the woods of Meudon and Clamart. A reconnoissance made the day before showed that the Prussians had crossed the Seine at Villeneuve-St.-Georges, and were working round by the woods to Versailles. Under such circumstances it was difficult to estimate their number. On Sunday evening, General Ducrot massed his troops in the neighborhood of Chatillon; by 5 the next morning, the franc-tirailleurs began to be actively engaged, and were repulsed, but not vigorously, by the Prussian infantry.

The despatches say:—The Germans seemed to be quite at home in the woods. Each tree was a fortification, from which they took deliberate aim, the firing being incessant and very fierce. Our infantry regiments and the Bayeux Cuirassiers had ventured too far, and, coming suddenly upon a strong body of Germans, suffered heavy losses. Some of our troops came upon a corps of Prussians at almost point-blank range. Just at this time a battalion of Garde Mobile of the Seine came up and began firing into the 16th Regiment, which threw them into disorder, and caused their precipitate retreat.

The main body of the German forces seized the height upon our left which commanded the plateau on which our infantry was placed. Upon this height they planted their artillery, and directed upon it a perfect hail-storm of shot and shell. This terrible cannonade shook those of our troops which, composed in great part of reserves, had been drawn up in long columns on the plateau. They suffered severely, and seeing that some of our troops which had received orders were moving off out of the wood, they too took part in the backward movement.

The Prussians then advanced, but still kept under cover. Shots rained on our men when they could not see an enemy, and knew not which way to fire. At 9 o'clock the first line fell back; the second followed its example, and formed under fire of the forts of Montrouge and Vanves. Unfortunately the redoubt of Chatillon was not armed.

At 10 o'clock the alarm was sounded at the gate of Montrouge. The bridge was drawn up, but as fugitives arrived it was let down again. About 1000 soldiers defiled by it directly—remnants of the 76th, 73d, 90th, etc. The cuirassiers got in by the Orleans gate. It was but a partial retreat after all, as the 14th Corps is still intact. The fort of Montrouge refused to admit a company of Garde Mobile that fell back upon it in good order. The General told them they must get on to Paris.

General Amhert, who commanded Section 5 of the fortifications of Paris, extending from bastion No. 46 to bastion No. 54, was arrested by his own men on Sunday afternoon. He was standing amid his officers whom he had called together to give some explanations and instructions, when he dropped the remark that he trusted that the new battalions of National Guards, having been formed upon the model of the old ones, would prove equally good; regretting, however, that the new battalions could only be supplied at present with percussion muskets. A crowd of 500 to 600 men began to cry *Vive la Republique!* General Amhert then told the officers that he could only recognize a government ratified by universal suffrage, which was not the case with the republic. A captain replied that he would not acknowledge a commander who did not acknowledge the republic; and thereupon proceeded with the others to make General Amhert a prisoner. The General was led off to the office of the Minister of the Interior, where this act was approved. General Trochu has since told these captains that they did quite right, and has deprived General Amhert of his command.

The Imperial Dynasty—The Army Sacrificed to Napoleon's Safety.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—[Special despatch to the New York *Times*.]—General Wimpffen's statement, published in the *Independance Belge*, is considered as having given the *coup de grace* to the Napoleonic dynasty.

He makes it perfectly clear that the Emperor did not court death at the head of his troops, as he asserted, and that he sacrificed the last chances of escape for the army to his personal safety.

Imperial Speculation in Real Estate.

The stories actively circulated of the imperial povery and unselfishness are indorsed by the London *Times*. They are all humbug, however. There is a certain American, until recently employed about the court, who could, if he would, reveal startling secrets about the large operations in which the Empress, through his aid, engaged with Baron Haussmann, Ex-Prefect of the Seine, and in which all three made large sums, in connection with the expropriation of property and buildings during the era of improvement in Paris. Personally the ex-Emperor may be poor, but the Empress and the Prince Imperial are splendidly provided for.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92⅛ for money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89¼; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 85. Stocks dull. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9¼@9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜@9½d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Peas, 36s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 26—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; Atlantic and Great Western Railway, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—1·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜@9½d. Cheese, 62s. Bacon 56s. for Cumberland cut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Loss of the U. S. S. "Bibb."

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—An incorrect despatch has been telegraphed from this city of the reported loss of the U. S. Coast Survey steamer "Bibb," as having foundered off Hatteras. Advices received here from Norfolk, Va., dated yesterday, state that the tug "Resolute" had reported at that port that she left the "Bibb" at Hatteras Inlet on Wednesday last safe and sound, with all well on board, waiting for good weather in order to complete her survey. She has about three days more work to do before she will return to Norfolk. Messrs. B. & J. Baker, who had, it is stated, reported the loss, are unable to tell how the matter originated.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Secretary Boutwell

returned to Washington this morning in improved health, and is attending to business at the Treasury Department to-day.

Commissioner Delano

will leave his home in Ohio on Wednesday next, and return to Washington to resume the business of his Bureau.

Check Stamps.

It appears from inquiries received at the Internal Revenue Bureau the impression is general that after the 1st of October stamps are not required on checks or drafts for a less amount than $100. This is not the case, as the law affords such relief only in the removal of the stamp tax imposed on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars, and on receipts for any sum of money or for payment of any debt, nor will any stamp be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage where it or the instrument it secures has been once duly stamped.

FROM THE STATE.

Personal.

GETTYSBURG, Sept. 26.—Hon. Thomas Hughes, member of the British Parliament, and J. G. Rosengarten, aid of General Reynolds, have been stopping at Gettysburg Springs, and leave to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire in Wyoming Territory.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 26.—Half a block on Eddy street was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated from $150,000 to $200,000. There is very little insurance.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New England Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The New England Associated Press, including Boston, has renewed its contract with the New York Associated Press for the service of its news.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Stocks very dull. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅞; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96⅝; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 700 bales uplands at 17⅝c.; Orleans at 18⅛c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat dull, but without decided change; sales 36,000 bushels. Corn is without decided change; sales 38,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio at 53½@56c.; Western at 50@55c. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, $24·50; prime $23@24·50. Lard dull; steam, 14¾@15⅛c. Whisky quiet at 88½c.

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

The Young Man Arrested at Schuylkill Haven Taken to New York—His Denial of Guilt—The Struggle for the Great Reward.

Frank Kipling, a young man about twenty-five years of age, is now locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with having admitted to four residents at Schuylkill Haven that he was concerned in the Nathan murder. The prisoner is slightly built, of Jewish cast of features, and very dark complexion.

IN SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

Somewhere between the 13th and 15th of the present month, the prisoner entered the Schuylkill Haven Hotel, kept by Mr. John Epting, and asked for lodging. He was received and given a share of a room with James Levelle, a railroad employe known as "One-legged Jim," by reason of his having but one leg. From this point up to his arrest, everything about his conduct rests on statements made by Levelle, Mr. Epting, John B. Martz, constable of Schuylkill Haven, and Benjamin Hoffman, captain of the canal boat Mary Brown, on which the prisoner obtained employment.

HE KNEW ALL ABOUT IT.

Levelle, the bed-fellow of the prisoner in the hotel, says that a few nights after the prisoner came to Schuylkill Haven he was uneasy at night, walking up and down the room, and striking his head with his hands: Levelle asked him what was the matter, he replied, "Did you hear about the Nathan murder?" and on being answered in the affirmative, said: "I know all about it; I know who did it, and was within four feet of old Nathan when he was struck." This statement or admission he is said to have made to Epting, Martz, and Hoffman, in addition to Levelle

HIS CLOTHES.

It is charged that the daughter of Mr. Epting washed a white waistcoat for Kipling which was stained with blood, and that on one occasion Kipling got up in the dead of the night and washed a white linen coat and pants at the yard pump. On hearing the admissions it is said that Mr. Epting opened the valise of the prisoner and found pawntickets for diamonds and jewelry.

SEEKING THE REWARD.

Epting, Martz, and Levelle determined to seek the reward of $47,000 offered for the arrest of the murderer, came on to New York a few days ago and saw a lawyer, who took them to Judge Cardozo. The Judge told them the reward would be paid to the party giving information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer. They returned to Pennsylvania and determined to have Kipling arrested on the canal boat by the Jersey police when he reached New Brunswick. Hoffman, however, imagining the others were trying to cheat him out of the reward, telegraphed Detective Phil. Farley, who left this city on Thursday and reached Schuylkill Haven on Friday.

THE ARREST.

Kipling had already left on the canal boat, and Farley took the train to Limerick in order to intercept him. After walking back eight miles, Detective Farley saw Kipling coming along the tow-path, driving the mules of the boat. He said, "Hallo, Frank, don't you know me?" The prisoner replied, "No. I don't." "All right," replied the other, "I know you; I am an officer, and want you." Kipling was then arrested, handcuffed, and taken to Philadelphia. He was brought to this city, where he arrived yesterday morning.

WHO HE IS.

Frank Kipling is a son of Mr. Richard Kipling, diamond broker and importer, at No. 24 Maiden lane. His family is very respectable, and his father resides at Roselle, New Jersey, some miles from Elizabeth. About a year ago domestic trouble affected Kipling's mind, and he left his father's firm, of Richard Kipling & Son, his brother, Richard A. Kipling, of the 22d Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. (now in France), taking his place. Since then he has led a nomadic life. He left his father's residence at Roselle on the 12th of August, and went to Schuylkill Haven.

WHAT HE SAYS.

Last night the prisoner was very communicative, and on being talked to about the affair, laughed and considered it a good joke. His statement is as follows:—

I deny in toto having said that I knew all about the Nathan murder, or anything of the kind. On the 12th of August I came into New York, went to Wallack's Theatre, went to the National Hotel in Courtlandt street and registered my own name there; now, a man who committed a murder would not be such a fool as to do that. I left in the morning for Philadelphia, registered my name at the Beming House, and went on to Schuylkill Haven. I was not uneasy in my sleep, and did not get up to wash anything in the middle of the night; as to the white waistcoat being bloody, it was washed by the servants in my father's house before I left, and they can prove it was not bloody. I never told Levelle I knew anything about the murder; what I did say was what was in the New York papers; for they down in Schuylkill never got anything but Dutch papers. Though my father did send me a railway ticket from Philadelphia to New York to return home with, I preferred to work on the canal boat for $20 a month and my board, as I did not want to go home. I was married over a year ago, and had trouble with the woman who is my wife. I may have said that I did not want to go back to New York on account of the police, that was in reference to my family trouble, but I did not say so down there. I never said I tended bar at the corner of Broadway and Bleeker street, but I did say in jest that I had tended bar for Frank Hughes, next the Olympic, and that I knew Washington Nathan. That was in jest, and had no truth in it. I was not in New York in July at all, except once in the daytime, and I slept at home in Roselle every night in that month. I can prove it. The fact is that these men in Schuylkill Haven are all poor, and will swear anything to get the reward.

"WHAT HE AMOUNTS TO."

The importance of the arrest may be judged from Detective Farley's despatch to the Superintendent yesterday morning from Philadelphia, as follows: "I have got an elephant.—Farley." An elephant signifies a humbug. The opinion of all the officers is that the prisoner, slightly demented, thought he was doing a smart thing by stuffing the Schuylkillers with lies, and they, dazzled by the reward in prospective, believed the lies to be true, and had him arrested.

In the statement printed above, the prisoner told two distinct lies in saying that he registered his name at the National Hotel and Beming House. Investigation shows no such registry. He will be detained at headquarters until, Micawber-like, something turns up one way or the other, and the men from Schuylkill Haven come on here to-day.—*New York World to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Carney Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning, before Judges Allison and Paxson, the trial of William Nixon alias Pentz, colored, charged with the murder of William Carney, colored, on the night of the 18th of last June, was commenced. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. On the night in question a ball was given in a hall on Brown street, near Fifth, the participants being colored people.

The deceased was a barber, a married man, with a family of four children, and he was also a musician. On the night of the murder he stopped at a hall on Brown street, and on his way home with his violin he was attacked and killed. It seems that a disturbance took place about a woman named Draper, in reference to a place in a set. Finally he advised her to go home, and volunteered to accompany her.

On the way down stairs some words passed and Pentz struck the woman. Nixon remonstrated, and the prisoner took from his pocket a pistol, which he fired at him, resulting in his death. The case was opened by Assistant District Attorney Hagert. Thomas H. Tharp and F. A. Bregy, Jr., Esqs., for the defence.

The case was on trial at the close of our report.

The Obligations of Oil Speculators.

Supreme Court in Banc.

The following decision was recently delivered in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in banc by Judge Agnew. It will be read with much interest by all who have taken a flyer in oil during the existence of the oil fever in 1864 and 1865, and may lead to some litigation amoung disputants. The case is that of Messrs Hedge & Horn vs. Zollers. The decision is that the subscription for shares in a joint stock company is but an act or declaration of the invention of the subscriber to become a partner. Thus far, the contract is merely executory; and it becomes executed, and the relation of partnership is established, only when the subscriber evidences the fact by acts of participation.

The case arose on an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, and it recites that this is a bill in equity, setting forth a partnership or voluntary association, actually formed, for the purpose of procuring land and boring for oil. The plaintiff, as a partner or member of the association, claims an account, and payment by the delinquent members of the sums alleged to be owing to the company. The principal question raised is, therefore, whether the defendants who appealed were members of the partnership, otherwise they are not liable to account under this bill. It is not an action by the association against a subscriber for his subscription. If the appellants never became partners, the bill ought to have been dismissed as to them. The appellants, while admitting that they signed a subscription paper (then being carried around for the purpose of forming a company) for two shares, of fifty dollars each, and not at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a share, totally deny their membership as partners, averring that, after writing their names on the subscription paper, they never took any part in the formation of the company, were not informed of any meeting to organize, and never acted with the company as members thereof. This answer was not denied, by replication or otherwise, and the case went to a master, who seems to have acted also in the capacity of examiner in taking the testimony. The court did not find the fact of partnership or decree an account, but the whole thing seems to have come up on the report of the master upon the testimony had before him. This was very irregular, but it is unnecessary to decide the case on this ground. Indeed, after a hearing on the merits, without exception in the court below to the formal defects, as was the case here, we might disregard the irregularity under the law regulating appeals to this court in equity cases.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Sept. 26, 1870.

The demand for loans to-day is only moderate and rates about as usual. Very little discounting is reported at the banks, which indicates that there are no balances which cannot be placed on call with collaterals. Both conditions are in great favor at the banks, and rates to the speculative borrowers are, in consequence, exceptionally low, 5½@6½ per cent. is the range according to the collaterals offered, and 7@10 per cent. for first-class merchant paper. There seems to be a demand for money to move the Southern cotton crop which is now coming into market.

Gold continues firm, the warlike news from Europe steadying the market. The sales opened at 113¾ and advanced to ⅞.

Government bonds dropped a fraction on the receipt of the news unfavorable to peace. Most of the issues fell off a fraction, the currencies being especially weak.

Stocks continue dull but fairly steady. Sales of City 6s, old bonds, at 102. 101⅝ was offered for the new issue.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 48⅝. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 59½, and Catawissa preferred at 38.

In the balance of the list there was a good demand, with free sales of Lehigh Navigation at 31⅝@32¾ b. o., a decline, but no further sales were made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, Old	102	52 sh Penna R..ls.	59½
$1000 Elmira 5s	60	90 sh Leh V R..ls.	59⅝
$500 Leh 6s, '84	83¼	100 sh Cata Prf	38
1 sh Read R..trf.	48½	100 sh Leh Nav.b30.	32¾
400 do.....ls.	48⅝	100 do......b5.	32¾
100 do......c.	48⅝	100 do......b5.	32¾
500 do..rg&in.	48⅝		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜. Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19. Gold, 113¾@113⅞; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@740.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 5s, 10-40, 106⅜@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@112. Gold, 113¾@113⅞.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do. do., July, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 113⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 26.—There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark; the last sale of No. 1 was at $27 ℔ ton.

The movements in new Cloverseed are unimportant; we quote at $7@7·25; Timothy is lower and ranges from $4·50@5·25, the latter from second hands; small sales of Flaxseed at $2·25 ℔ bushel, at which figure it is offered to arrive.

The season for Provisions is about over, and the sales are only in job lots at $27·75@28 ℔ barrel for mess pork; $37 for beef hams; 19@19½c. for hams in pickle; 15@15½c. for sides in salt; 13½c. for shoulders; 16@16½c. for Western Lard; and 13½@14½c. for Cheese.

The Flour market is quiet, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the local trade; sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·75; Northwestern extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50. Rye Flour is strong at $5·70 ℔ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very quiet; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·38, some Indiana at $1·38@1·40, and amber at $1·46 ℔ bushel. Rye is steady at 88@90c. Corn is a shade lower, with sales of 5000 bushels at 99c. for yellow and 95@97c. for mixed. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 55c.

Whisky is quiet; 150 barrels Western wood-bound sold at 89c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 26.—The receipts of beef cattle, although not as large as those of last week and the week preceding, were nevertheless more than equal to the demand, and while there was a more animated inquiry, prices were not higher. Receipts, 2440 head, We quote choice at 9@9½c; fair to good at 7@8½c.; and common at 5@6c. per pound gross. The following sales were reported:—

Head.	
146	Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9.
50	John Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8.
61	Dennis Smyth, do., 6½@7½.
90	A. Christy, do., 7@8½.
50	James Christy, do., 8@9.
67	Dengler & McCleese, do., 6@8.
125	P. McFillen, do., 6@8½.
90	P. Hathaway, do., 7@8½.
100	James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½.
51	B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
100	James McFillen, do., 7½@8½.
130	E. S. McFillen, do., 7@8½.
475	J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@9.
106	Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9½.
80	Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 7@7½.
90	H. Chain, do., 6@7.
83	Joseph Chain, do., 5½@7.
24	B. Baldwin, do., 6@8.
56	James Clemsen, do. 6@8½.
43	W. Alexander, Chester county, 7½@8½.
9	Jesse Miller, do., 6½@8½.
36	Thomas Duffy, do., 8@8½.
110	John McArdle, Western, 6½@9½.
100	R. Maynes, do., 6½@8½.
35	E. & L. Chandler, Chester county, 6@8½.
43	Charles Welker, Virginia, 5@7.
21	W. Toole, do., 5½@6½.
70	James Aull, do., 5@7.

Cows and Calves met a good inquiry, and prices advanced. Sales of 150 head at $50@80.

Sheep were not so much in request, and prices favored buyers. Sale of 12,000 head at the Park Drove Yard, at 5@5½c. ℔ pound for good; $2@3 ℔ head for low stock; and 7½@8½c. for lambs. 6000 head sold at the Avenue Yard at 4½@5½c. ℔ pound gross.

Hogs were extremely slow of sale, and prices again declined. Sales of 2895 head at $11·50@11·75 ℔ 100 pounds, net, for slop, and $12@12·50 for corn fed, closing weak at these figures.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 26.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs Flamingo and Bessie, from Rio.

A French frigate passed up for Norfolk this morning.

NORFOLK, Sept. 26.—Arrived, for slight repairs, French corvette Primaugnet.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........71 | 11 A. M.......78 | 2 P. M.......82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Susan Bergin, Davis, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Horald, Hanson, from Brookville, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Windward, Phillips, 5 days from Rappahannock, with poplar wood to Collins & Co.

Schr Criterion, Cornwall, from Rappahannock, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr West Dennis, Crowell, from Boston, with merchandise.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Georgetown.

Schr Young Teaser, Slocum, from Fall River.
Schr F. A. Heath, Warner, do.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, fm Wellfleet, with mdse.
Schr Charles E. Elmer, Corson, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, do.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, from Newport.
Schr Ann E. Safford, Powers, from Pawtucket.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, from New London.
Schr John McCabe, Pickup, from Norwich.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 26.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Patterson & Lippincott, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
W. W. Maberry, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Star, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Hall & Frank, with lumber, for Newark.
G. W. Larmour, with lumber, for Jersey City.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Western Metropolis, Crowell, and Rapidan, Whitehurst, from New Orleans; Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah; James Adger, Lockwood, from Charleston; and William P. Clyde, Sherwood, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Br. bark Lizzie Morrill, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d inst. lat. 40 23, long. 69 40.

Schrs N. P. Simpson, Vaile, hence for Stamford, and Charles Cooper, Nicholson, hence for Portsmouth, N. H., at New York yesterday.

Schrs Charles C. Bearse, Hodgdon, from Boston for Philadelphia; Blast, Parker, from Trenton for Derby; Kate Kallahan, Avery, hence for New London; Transit, Rackett, do. for Providence; Sarah A. Hammond, Friskey, do. for Boston; T. L. Lockwood, Lockwood, do. for New Haven; J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, do. for Hartford; John Lancaster, Williams, do. for East Greenwich; Edward Wooten, Young, do. for Pawtucket; J. J. Harris, Harris, do. for Pawtucket; Ira Bliss, Hudson, do. for Providence; R. E. Russell, Mehaffey, do. for Middletown; and Isaac Rich, Rich, J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, and Rescue, Cobb, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR THE NEGROES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The colored people have been holding a convention at Poughkeepsie to take into consideration the political and educational interests of their race in three of the Congressional districts of this State. The President made a very sensible speech, in which he pointed out what the best white friends of the colored people have pointed out frequently since their emancipation, that although their participation in politics is very well as a sign of their equality, and as a means of preserving it, reliance on politics for their social elevation is an immense mistake. He asked very pertinently, "Have they not been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough? Have they not blacked their master's boots and stood behind his chair until their hearts were sick and sore?" To these questions, we suppose, there can be but one answer; but it is useless, as he also pointed out, for the colored people to expect to escape from their degradation by simply voting. Now that everybody votes, no man is respected for voting, any more than for wearing pantaloons, although inability to vote when others did vote would, undoubtedly, be a mark of inferiority. In order to rise in the social scale, the colored race must show itself capable of the acquirements and achievements through which other races have achieved distinction. It must furnish a fair quota of able and successful men of business, of learned and astute lawyers, of well-trained scholars, of eloquent preachers, of painstaking, and clear-headed, and thorough men of science. It must, too, do a reasonable amount for the arts of music and painting, at least—we are disposed in consideration of the multiplicity of white poets to grant it a considerable respite in the matter of poetry. Lastly it must furnish a respectable quota of honorable and polished men of culture, and women of the same sort. It is no doubt pretty hard for a race situated as it has been, and still is, to do all this; but it must be done, in order to attain to anything approaching to social equality. Position in this world is only accorded to desert of some kind, and all the speechifying that could be put into fifty years of conventions would not change the rule. Of course, no race is expected to furnish a great number of first-class men in any department, but it has to furnish some, and of their performances the race gets the benefit in respect and reputation.

But, then at the bottom of all social improvement is improvement in character. Without a good basis of truthful, manly, self-reliant, upright character, there is no use in the colored people trying to raise themselves socially in the estimation of their white neighbors, and they may depend upon it that if they are going to act on the first resolution adopted by the convention, they will not hasten the formation of that type of character, or any other type that will be of use either to them or to the community at large. That resolution was, "That this convention will discountenance any person or persons who has or will continue to vote the Democratic ticket, and that we agree to disregard them, and will not give any place or protection or shelter or in houses or places of business, but consider them an enemy to our race forever." The grammar of this is not encouraging, though if this were its only defect it would pass well enough. But the colored people could hardly hit on a better mode of keeping themselves down, and making themselves both contemptible and ridiculous, than by a formal attempt to use their social intercourse as a means of political proscription. Moreover, they could hardly hit on a better mode of cultivating meanness, deceit, and other small vices, which sap character just as effectively as the great ones, and the prevalence of which has already a good deal to do with their degradation. The resolution, too, stands in extraordinary contrast with the advice of the President and the avowed objects of the Convention, both of which urge reliance on self-culture, through education and other ways, as the sole means of regeneration. We are no friends of the Democratic party, and we believe the colored people, like the Irish, and indeed the poor and ignorant of all races, have no worse enemy than this same party; but, then, a negro, who is kept from voting for it. by the fear that he would lose his place, or be cut off from social intercourse with his friends, would be a contemptible fellow, and sure to make a bad Republican. The same thing might be said of the negroes who watched him and persecuted him,

Of course the professional politicians on both sides are ready enough to work the colored people up into furies of this kind, but the professional politicians are sorry guides for any people which has a social education to acquire. We see the Poughkeepsie Convention is going to take measures to have "the strength of the colored people ascertained in the three Congressional districts," which is very well as long as they don't flatter themselves that "their strength" lies in their numbers. Their real strength must always be in their education, or. in other words, in their ability to see where, in politics as in other things, their real interests lie, and to avoid falling into the hands of, and being led blindfold by, white demagogues. For which reason we anticipate a great deal more good from the determination of the convention "to build an academy, seminary, or high school," in or near Poughkeepsie, than from its determination to have "the colored vote brought out" in those districts.

The attempts of the colored people to work their way up have not thus far been very fortunate. They have by no means put their best men into the front rank. They have sent one or two men to the Bar here at the North, who have been miserable failures in every way; and though some of their leaders at the South have been good men, their politicians have, on the whole, done them no credit. Their cadets, too, at West Point have certainly not been selected in such a way as to assert the principle of equality with much honor, and one or two mistakes, such as the election of Whittemore, have dishear ened a good many of their friends. But they have distinguished students now both at Yale and Harvard, and there are plenty of other signs that, with good sense and hard work, there is nothing to hinder them from winning, if not a place in the very front rank, still a very respectable place.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our recent despatches indicate that the Prussians are still fighting for position in front of the southern line of works about Paris. Dourdan, a village southwest of Versailles, has been occupied by the besiegers, and the fortifications at Vincennes have been abandoned by the French. No strong effort has been made on the northerly side of the city, the intention being merely to present a thin front there, strong to resist, from behind the fortifications that the besiegers throw up as they move, any sally on the part of the French, but not strong enough to venture on an assault. The positions gained thus far are Sceaux, from which the Prussians command Forts Montrouge, Vauvres, and Bicetre; the fortifications at Vincennes, whence they can bombard La Pissotte and Charenton if necessary, and Versailles. Outside of these positions a railroad encircling Paris has been completed, by which, in an hour's time, they can concentrate their whole force upon one point. The woods which the French failed to burn enable the Prussians to mask their movements pretty effectually. One report states that the French had attacked the Prussians in the woods on the south, and a severe battle had ensued, in which the former had been repulsed. Another report denies this, but if it is true no doubt the intention of the French was to complete, if possible, the destruction of the woods by fire in order to unmask the movements of the enemy. Despatches from Tours state that inside Paris there is a calm determination to hold out to the bitter end. Another despatch, however, says that all discipline is vanishing among the troops inside, and that the mob is rapidly becoming the dominant power.

The Prussian movement southward continues with unabated activity. Detachments have entered Fontainebleau and Blois, and other detachments are marching on Nemours and Orleans. There remains but little doubt that these detached columns are Uhlans, who merely make flying visits, levy contributions, destroy railroads, if possible, spread false reports of the movements of the Prussian infantry, and are gone again. These movements cripple the French severely, and serve as an effectual mask to the actual operations of the invading army. It may prove, however, that the force moving on Orleans is actually a heavy infantry force following in the rear of the advance cavalry at Blois, and having Tours as its present objective point. Tours and Orleans are both to be defended and will probably undergo a siege such as Metz and Strasbourg and Paris are undergoing. With the disappearance of the Army of the Loire, which dees not seem to have attempted any resistance whatever to the Prussian advance, the strange anomaly is presented of France at war without an army in the field, every force she has raised for service so far being cooped up in one of several towns now in a state of siege. What a weak enemy she has proven in open combat, and what stubborn foes her mismanaged armies have proven in Strasbourg, Metz, and Toul! The siege of these cities is progressing slowly with no effectual change in the situation. General Ulrich, it is said, is willing to surrender, but has been deterred from it by the demands of the soldiery. A shell is reported to have set fire to the Strasbourg theatre, two hundred women and children who had taken refuge there being burned to death. At Metz the defense holds out stubbornly against a close blockade, the furious bombardment having ceased, owing, it is probable, to a partial withdrawal of the besieging force.

We may soon expect a grand assault at Paris. King William cannot afford to sit down patiently to the tedious operation of starving out the garrison until he has tried the spirit and strength of the works and their defenders by flinging the full force of his army against them. The quiet withdrawal of troops from Toul and Metz indicates some action of this kind, and it may be that it is only delayed by the pending negotiations for peace. Heaven grant that blessed peace come early enough to save this century from the sight of an army of infuriated Prussians swooping through the streets of Paris.

AN AMERICAN "IMPRACTICABLE."

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Wendell Phillips is fulminating in a Victor Hugoish style against Bismarck, whom he denounces as "the willing tool of a bigot king," and against Prussia because the German armies were not set immediately on the homeward march after Sedan. Those who remember the extravagancies perpetrated by Phillips during our civil war, and his assaults against Grant after the close of the war, will receive with some reserve his unmeasured tirades against the attitude of Prussia. It is possible to entertain a hearty good feeling towards the new Government of France, and to wish the republican experiment in that country abundant success, without so stultifying ourselves as to suppose that the surrender of Napoleon ought legitimately to have ended the war. We must be just in this matter. After Sedan, the French repudiated Napoleon, but they did not repudiate the war. Instead of so doing they pledged themselves to wage it so long as a German soldier was on their soil. They solemnly declared they would make no peace until the enemy was driven from the country. With such a challenge hurled at them, what were the German leaders to do? They could do nothing else but accept it. They had no alternative but to seek their foes and again refer the settlement to the issue of battle. It could not matter to them that new names were introduced into the conflict. Napoleon had been eliminated from the strife, not by France but by their own victorious arms. The self-established government which had repudiated him in his misfortune had held out no olive branch. Its voice was loudly and boldly for war. Yet Wendell Phillips endeavors to create a hostile sentiment in the United States against the Germans because they accepted facts just as they found them after Sedan, and have since tried to press those facts to their natural conclusion. Is any man to be accused of a want of sympathy with democratic institutions because he rejects such logic as this? There has been something said in the journals of a turning round of American sentiment towards the French since the attempt at the establishment of a republican government in that country. We do not understand that this change of sentiment goes any further than to wish the experiment a happy and prosperous issue. It is not so weak as to suppose that, being defeated in a manifestly aggressive war, the French will not have to settle the bill. We are tolerably familiar with the expressions of our press on this subject, and the general opinion is that the Germans have fairly conquered the right to demand Metz and Strasburg as an indemnity for the past and a security for the future. Such a demand is not grasping, or cruel, or oppressive. It is less than the French would have consented to take if they had marched to Berlin, and less than this outsiders have no right to insist that the Germans should be satisfied with. When the French authorities make up their minds to yield these concessions, they can end the war by apprising Bismarck of the fact. Jules Favre can close the war if he has the courage to risk the brief indignation of his countrymen and offer for them what they have not the practical judgment to offer for themselves.

PRUSSIA AND HER TERMS OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Count Bismarck has written a circular to the German ambassadors at the various European Courts, in which he announces in official terms, so plain and positive that they cannot be doubted, the principal condition of peace which Germany will insist upon. She may demand other and greater guarantees; certain it is, however, that she will not be content with the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg, as M. Jules Favre has suggested; but means to take and to keep both.

This condition was resolved on long ago; it was, indeed, duly considered and determined upon soon after the war began, and was announced unofficially soon after the battle of Gravelotte. On August 28 a correspondent of the *Tribune* held a long conversation with Count Bismarck upon the subject of the conditions of peace to be demanded. This conversation was reported in full in the *Tribune* of September 6. After declaring that he opposed the organization of Alsace and Lorraine into a neutral State like Luxemburg or Belgium, and did not desire to hold them as unwilling members or conquered provinces of the German nation, Count Bismarck said:—

> "There remains to us, then, as a third course, to take Metz and Strasburg and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasburg particularly is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of a French army. So long as France possesses Strasburg there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now, it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brethren unprotected, after they have fought so bravely and well by our side in this campaign. Then, again, by holding Strasburg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine. We should be able not only to march an army by the valley of the Main on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Coblentz in flank and rear. So we have besieged Strasburg vigorously, and when we have got the old German town back again we shall make a Gibraltar of it."

The circular of Count Bismarck now published simply reiterates these statements, and gives additional arguments by which he seeks to establish the justice of the demand to be made. The right of the Germans, as the victors in the struggle, to insist upon these terms no one will deny, and no neutral nation is likely to dispute, though it would seem from the nature of the circular that Count Bismarck fears as much. Its avowed purpose is to thwart the efforts making by M. Thiers to influence the neutral powers to intervene, and it cannot but have a powerful effect in restraining them, if any restraint be needed.

Count Bismarck also announces that with the domestic affairs of France Germany will have nothing whatever to do. He will treat with any responsible Government authorized and strong enough to carry out the treaty which it makes. But in the matter of the future security of Germany from invasion he evidently does not intend to rely on parchment promises. To the occupation of Metz and Strasburg by Germany, France will eventually be forced to submit, for upon that depends the security of Germany and, as Bismarck strongly and rightly insists in his circular, the peace of Europe.

THE FALL OF THE EMPEROR.

From the London Saturday Review.

The first impression made upon untravelled experience by a tropical landscape of pre-eminent beauty, such as the harbor of Rio, is, How picture-like! how unnatural! The conditions of judgment are in like manner reversed when we survey as a whole some strange life or some exceptional and startling chapter of history. A work or character of fiction is credited with merit as being lifelike, that is, when it fits into our ordinary experience; but a man's life and career is judged to be especially valuable or instructive if we can only say of it that it has all the elements of romance, that it is full of dramatic interest, and presents the most picturesque surprises, contrasts, or coincidences, or that it conveys a moral, or points what we call some great lesson, or brings out the award of a righteous Nemesis in the way of retaliation or compensation. No doubt the fall of the French Emperor will suggest, or is suggesting, all sorts of parallels, moral lessons, analogies, political sermons, and the rest of it. Nor can it be denied that a good deal may be fairly said in this direction, and that the life of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a very illustrative one. But in analysing the character of the man we may on either side make many mistakes. We may attribute too much of the recent history of Europe to him personally; but it would be a great error to take the other extreme, and find out all of a sudden that we had for all these years and years been laboring under a mistake, and that the great mystery-man and deep conspirator and dark subtle intriguer was after all a mere windbag and delusion. If nothing is so successful as success, nothing is so disastrous, in estimating character, as failure. The judgment is paralyzed equally by a superhuman triumph or a superhuman breakdown. The dethroned Emperor is neither the swindler and adventurer of Mr. Kinglake, nor the realization of Machiavelli's Prince; and probably, when his history can be fairly written, he will neither stand so high nor so low in the world's annals as his contemporaries have placed him.

As far as his moral nature is concerned, Louis Napoleon must be credited with a constitutional strength of will and a definite, though not dignified, self-reliance. Under other conditions, and with another sort of education, Louis Napoleon might have been a fanatic; and in a sense he was a fanatic—that is, he had those elements of character which, with superior gifts, go to the making of a Cromwell or a Mahomet or a Napoleon the Great. He believed in something deep and abiding which presented itself as a Star, or a Mission, or a Fate, or a Destiny, or something which it was ordained for him to do. Constitutionally cold, morose, and perhaps timorous, he lacked what alone can ennoble fatalism, the fire of fanaticism. He believed in his star, but he did not surrender himself to the enthusiasm which carries the fanatic through. He was destined to do something; but he chose for himself the path of cunning, intrigue, conspiracy, and double-dealing. It may be that his last campaign was the true reflection of his life-long character. He really believed that it was his mission to humble Germany, and that war was his policy; he thoroughly believed in this, but then some constitutional weakness, some secret terror and mistrust, kept him back from action at the supreme moment of fate. Most likely his early life was against him. His youth was that of a dreamer of dreams. His first book was entitled *Reveries Politiques*—and it was some years before he got to his *Idees Napoleoniennes*; and it was not till after these maunderings and speculations that he took up the active part of life in his Boulogne expedition of 1840. What made the Second Empire was not the personal and individual energy, not the persevering ambition, not the keen-sighted, far-reaching, subtle policy of Louis Napoleon, but circumstances over which he personally exercised little control, and to the existence of which he contributed nothing, but which he had sufficient cunning to turn to his own purpose. Louis Napoleon contributed nothing to the mismanagement of the Bourbon restoration. He certainly misapprehended French feeling under the Citizen King when he planned the Strasburg *emeute*, and when, undeterred by this ridiculous blunder, he repeated it with exaggerations on the shore of Boulogne in 1840. The Revolution of 1848 owed nothing to the heir of the Empire; neither its immediate success nor its subsequent breakdown was manipulated by the man who is sometimes saluted as the Arch-Conspirator of Europe. In the long run events played themselves into his hands, and he became Deputy, President, Dictator, Emperor. But all along he made use of the events, he did but little, and that not boldly, to create them. No doubt he doggedly kept in view one, and a definite, object—that is, the reaggrandizement of Bonapartism; and he clung to this persistently, obstinately, doggedly, but with very little policy. He was one of the Italian carbonari; the chivalrous imitator of the English Pretender, the defender of order, and the author of the *coup d'etat* of 1851. But he tried all these things by turn, tentatively and experimentally, because the situation created them, and he availed himself of the situation and worked it. The situation he never created. He meant to restore Napoleonism; but in a haphazard way he availed himself of chances, more often failures than successes, which might perhaps tend to this same end. But this is not a supreme mind; the supreme mind is not only to have one great end—and in a sense that one end Louis Napoleon had—but also to know the means to acquire that end. The great man is he who never blunders. Louis Napoleon has repeatedly blundered, and of course, at last, once too often.

Although such considerations detract very considerably from greatness of character, they at the same time account for, and in a sense extenuate, the worst features of the late Emperor's career. The most serious consideration urged against the second empire is that it has demoralized France; and the accusation is quite true. But then it must be remembered that France has always been demoralized. Louis XIV and old feudalism demoralized France, under the Revolution, because it destroyed but did not create, France was submitted to another stage of demoralization; the first empire most fatally demoralized France, so did the Restoration; so did the Citizen King and M. Guizot; and we have yet to learn the services to political and national morality rendered by Ledru Rollin and his colleagues of the Revolution of 1848. What Louis Napoleon did was to accept French demoralization and turn it to his own purposes, and to increase it; to add one sort of demoralization to another, and to turn the existing situation to his own purpose. He lived from hand to mouth, and undoubtedly it was his own mouth. Cavaignac was very likely an honest man, and Lamartine a feather-brained enthusiast; but Louis Napoleon did not set up for being more than fated to restore Napoleonic Cæsarism; and as he had no good elements to work with, he worked with bad ones, and so long as he gained his purpose he never scrupled to make them worse. His worst crime, that of the *coup d'etat*, was probably judged accurately by Lord Palmerston, who remarked that as the co-existence of the President and the Assembly was an impossibility, it would be better that of the two the President should prevail. The solid objection to the second empire is that it did not regenerate French political life; it may be feared that the sad answer is that French political life is incapable of anything worth calling regeneration; Louis Napoleon's excuse is that he did not undertake the impossible, and only did what he could under the circumstances, which were no creation of his. It may, and must, be answered that the mission of a great man is to give the political life of his country those elements of stability, truth, and morality in which it is deficient; but our contention is that the Emperor was not a great man nor an honest man, and did not pretend to be a great man or even an honest one. Instead of reforming French public life, he played into and used for his own ends its worst characteristics. What he found was an intense, absorbing love of glory and aggrandizement in public and social life, and corruption and intrigue and jobbery in political life. These were the legacies of the First Empire and to some extent of the Citizen King. This is what he found, this is what he used; and certainly the fall of the empire will not clear away these black clouds. The new Republic, if it may be called a Government at all, has at present but one profession and one principle, that is, to carry on the war, which is, in other words, to carry on the principle upon which imperialism anchored itself—the passionate love of military glory and the claim to European sovereignty. No words can be too strong to condemn the evils of imperialism; but it may be fairly considered whether imperialism—latent, but real—did not quite as much create the late Emperor as Louis Napoleon created imperialism. He worked it, and worked it only as it can be worked, to evil; but he did not create the evil, or perhaps the necessity for it.

It is just possible that there may be a dim half-conscious sense of this truth in the French mind at this moment. Paris, and we suppose France too, is execrating the fallen Emperor; but after a few fitful and disastrous experiments with republicanism it will, unless Prussia can give France a new mind or character, be just as Imperial *au fond* as before. Even so-called Constitutionalists, such as Thiers and Guizot—and, for the matter of that, MM. Favre and Gambetta—are, as regards the duty and necessity of carrying on the war, at one with Rouher and the Duke of Gramont. France has been a menace to Europe for many a long year, but the French people would have it so; and in exhausting our indignation on the empire, let us not forget what made the empire and Cæsarism. In many respects the Emperor personally is deserving of commiseration. Shattered in body and mind, and deprived of the men of genius who all along have had more to do with the success of the empire than the Emperor himself, the De Mornys, Walewskis, and Thouvenels of his palmy days—deserted and reviled by those, the millions of France, to whose evil passions it was his worst fault that he pandered—although we must judge the Emperor harshly, it is only fair to interpose the cautious hint that after all at his worst he was but an instrument of France. And France as yet shows no signs of being better, or of learning wisdom even by the stern schooling of adversity and of military disasters which have no parallel in history. The monkey fit is now on Paris. Like spiteful children they are breaking their toys, and with a total lack of dignity they exhibit a most deplorable deficiency of common sense. It is easy to break the Emperor's busts, to scratch out the imperial cipher, and to trample on the eagles, but it would be more to the purpose to pluck out the imperialism, whether impersonated in Louis Napoleon or in the Provisional Government, which is festering and eating out the heart of the nation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U N I O N

R E P U B L I C A N T I C K E T.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
M. C. HONG, }
9 14 wfm6t&d9t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.

An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf$

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, [illegible],000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
21 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 6t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. [illegible]

POLITICAL.

F O R S H E R I F F,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

F O R R E G I S T E R O F W I L L S,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Classrooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN.

TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.

For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH Street. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
9 20 6t Actuary.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 19. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 9t*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. [illegible]

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [illegible]

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Saturday afternoon last, an affray occurred at Fifteenth and Willow streets, which resulted in the death of Samuel J. Simes. So far as could be ascertained, the facts are as follows:—Simes and Henry Oram were sitting in the coal-yard of Mr. Thomas J. Oram, on Willow street, near Fifteenth, when Michael Welsh and James Donnelly came in. Welsh and Oram had some words about a small sum of money, during which deceased made a remark that Welsh took umbrage at. A dispute arose quickly, succeeded by blows, Welsh and Donnelly both striking Simes. The latter then ran into the office of the coal-yard, and being followed and again attacked by his assailants, ran from there into Willow street, where he and Welsh clinched and fell to the ground with Welsh uppermost. Patrick Deegan pulled Welsh off and found that Simes was dead. It is supposed that his neck was broken by the railroad track across which he fell. Policeman John Doyle arrested Welsh and Donnelly and took them to the Ninth District Station-house, whence they were removed to the Central Station to await the action of the Coroner. Deceased was 16 years old, and resided at No. 1226 Buttonwood street. Welsh resided on Callowhill street, below Seventeenth, and Donnelly at Seventeenth and Pearl streets. They are aged respectively 16 and 17 years. An inquest will be held to-day.

—Detective Farley, of New York, reached this city on Saturday evening from Reading, having in custody a young man named Lewis J. Kiplins, whom he found on a canal boat at Reading, Pa. The arrest grew out of suspicions that Kiplins had some connection with the Nathan murder, owing to remarks he had made on the subject. Kiplins has respectable connections in New Jersey, his father residing at a place called Roseville, between Elizabeth and Rahway, but doing business in Maiden lane, New York city. In a conversation he had with a person after the officer reached here with him, he said he left home at the age of sixteen years, and had been away ever since, and had not been in New York since that time. Subsequently he said he was in that city seven weeks ago. The detective seemed to think his prisoner innocent of any connection with the murder of Mr. Nathan.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a party of men who are said to be adherents of the Weccacoe Engine Company entered a tavern at the corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue and called for drinks, when one of them remarked that he had been whipped by "some of the Southwark fellows," and he was going to have satisfaction. The party then left the tavern and proceeded down Washington avenue to Third street, where they attacked some men who were standing on the corner. They were driven back along Washington avenue and up Fourth street to Clark, where several pistol shots were fired. They then ran through Clark street to Third and stoned the Southwark Engine house. Four men were arrested and taken to the station house at Second and Christian streets, but were discharged, as they could not be identified. Two or three persons were badly beaten, but no one seriously injured.

—The dedicatory services of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, situated at the corner of Frankford road and Vienna street, took place yesterday. In the morning the Pastor, Rev. William T. Eva, assisted by other clergymen, performed the opening services, which consisted of a sermon and appropriate prayers and singing by the choir, supported by the organ. In the afternoon Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., delivered a discourse, and in the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Addison Henry, D. D.

—Joseph McCrosen, aged twenty-three years, residing at No. 761 S. Seventh street, was stabbed in the back and badly beaten about the head yesterday afternoon during a disturbance at Passyunk road and Shippen street. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. His assailants made their escape.

—George Blakeley, who engaged in an altercation with George Boehm at the Baldwin locomotive works, on the morning of the 15th inst., and who, it is alleged, inflicted injuries on the head of Boehm which subsequently caused death, went into the Central station yesterday afternoon and surrendered himself to the authorities.

—As the cars from New York passed Frankford last evening, about 7 o'clock, some men and boys standing near the road threw stones and bricks at the cars, breaking a number of the windows and injuring the brakeman, several of the stones striking him. Word was sent from the Central Station to have officers at the point to protect the train which passed at a later hour.

—Frank H. Williard, thirteen years of age, stabbed Thomas Topping, fourteen years of age, in the breast during a quarrel yesterday afternoon, at Hancock and Chenango streets, inflicting a severe wound. Topping was removed to his home on Hancock street, above Chenango, and Williard was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Topping.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113.

—Changes are contemplated in the Pension Bureau.

—Andy Johnson's chances of becoming a Democratic candidate for Congress are said to be very good.

—A special agent has just left Washington to day the Winnebago Indians the annuities which are due to them.

—The cavalry on the Plains have lost many horses recently, and have no prospect of being supplied with others, as there exists no appropriation for that purpose.

—Through hasty legislation towards the close of the last session of Congress much mischief was done, and some parties argue that the Department of the Interior was actually legislated out of existence.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—PRUSSIA'S DEMANDS PROMPTLY REJECTED—FRANCE WILL FIGHT IT OUT TO THE LAST—THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS—REPORTED RIOTING BETWEEN THE FAVRE PARTY AND THE "RED" REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The following despatch has just been received here:—

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24—Noon.—Bazaine has offered to capitulate at Metz, on condition that he be allowed to take his baggage and arms, and engages not to take up arms for three months.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Prussians report that from the heights overlooking Paris they have observed fighting going on in the streets with cannon and musketry. Advices received by way of Chartres attempt to discredit the report, but a later despatch from Tours, dated on Saturday night, admits that there have been constant combats since Friday in Paris between the "Reds" and the troops under Trochu. No further particulars are given.

Thiers, after a protracted interview with Von Beust, has left Vienna for St. Petersburg. The journals printed at Tours concur in acknowledging that Favre's mission to the Prussian headquarters has proven abortive, and declare that the French people prefer extinction to humiliation. Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun the Germans already consider theirs, and demand that they shall remain so, but Favre and his colleagues in the Provisional Government are a unit in the rejection of such demands. Should any terms be reached they must have the sanction of the European Congress, which would meet at Brussels. *La France* says:—"Peace is impossible on the terms proposed by Prussia, without ruin and shame."

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Earl Russell, in a letter declining the Chair of the International Law and Social Science gathering, states that America, and afterwards England, abandoned the doctrine that armed ships of war and enlisted troops should be prohibited from leaving neutral States, but the results caused complaints, which the conflicts of nations rendered perfectly possible.

The obligations of neutrals should be diminished rather than increased. During the present struggle, says the Earl, arms have been sent to one of the belligerents, and coals have been sent to the other. We should go no further than to stop armed troops, and ships armed and manned, from leaving the countrp. The letter, in short, urges that the doctrine of President Washington should be made the law of nations.

LONDON, Sept. 25—(Special to the New York *Tribune*).—The failure of the negotiations between Bismarck and Favre was due immediately to the extreme weakness of the French Government, which dared not follow its own judgment. The question of recognizing Favre officially was not raised. Favre admitted at the outset that he and his colleagues could give no guarantees of permanent peace, but desired an armistice till the Constituent Assembly could be chosen and meet.

He admitted, also, that Germany could not be asked to relinquish temporarily any advantage arising from her present military position, and it was agreed that the negotiations should proceed on a basis that would give Germany at the end of the armistice, if the Constituent Assembly rejected the terms, the same relative superiority that she now has. Disagreement commenced on purely military questions, Moltke pointing out that a simple lapse of time was an essential injury that might be compensated by the relinquishment by France of specified material advantages.

He demanded the surrender of Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun, all three of these, because they obstructed the German communications. To open these and accelerate the movements of their heavy guns, ammunition, and supplies. Moltke considered a partial compensation for the delay.

Metz was not demanded because it did no interrupt their communications.

The unexpected moderation of these terms impressed Favre, who personally, it is believed, would have gladly accepted them, but he had no final authority from his colleagues, and returned to Paris to consult. In the meantime the state of affairs in the city had grown worse, and the difficulty of maintaining authority was greater than ever.

The "Reds" are triumphant, and there is great hostility to any negotiations whatever, and the Government was reluctantly obliged to reject the proposals. On the German side the negotiation was conducted in entire good faith, but never with much hope of success.

During Favre's visit to Ferrieres, no military delay occurred, and everything proceeded as before. It is believed at headquarters that nothing would have been gained had an armistice been accepted, since, until Paris is taken, there is little hope that any government or assembly would accept the terms of peace now definitely resolved on by Germany.

The following news is official:—

Proclamation to France:—Before the siege of Paris M. Jules Favre desired to see Count von Bismarck to know the intentions of the enemy, and the following is the declaration of the enemy:—

Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second-rate power. She demands Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz, by right of conquest, and before consenting to an armistice, she demands the rendition of Strasburg, Toul and Fort Mont Valerien at Paris. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her own ruins than agree to such insolent pretensions. We can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle, and counts upon her children.

CREMIEUX, GLAIS-BIZOIN, FOURICHON.

The Government has issued a decree that all municipal elections, as well as those for the Constituent Assembly, shall be suspended and adjourned, and all the municipal elections which have been effected are annulled, and the prefects will maintain their municipalities, or, in their inability to serve, will appoint others.

The Government intends to issue a decree for a levy *en masse* throughout Brittany. A voluntary uprising is general, and in Tours all the men have commenced drilling. Advices from the departments show that the proclamation announcing the breaking off of negotiations and the postponement of the Constituent Assembly is well received, and the people on all sides cry for arms. The commanders of the German forces investing Paris have stationed their headquarters as follows:—The King at Meaux, the Prince Albrecht at Burnoy, the Crown Prince of Prussia at Fontainebleau, the Crown Prince of Saxony at Bezours, and General Falkenstein at Choisy-le-Roi

PARIS, Sept. 22.—(Special Despatch to the New York *Herald*.)—The commission charged with the examination of the private correspondence of the Emperor have made a brilliant discovery. The letters are tied with rose-colored ribbons, and are the production of, or at any rate are signed, by Marguerite Bellanger. That a coquette should write the warmest of warm letters to the Emperor should she have a chance is natural enough; that the Emperor should keep them seems absurd. But as emperors are only mortal, neither will probably appear great in the eyes of valets. The republic has taken a peep behind the Imperial curtain, and discovered not only what most people knew before, that Napoleon III, in bad taste, preferred this plain washerwoman's daughter to the beautiful Eugenie, but also the scandal, of which poor innocents have hitherto been kept in the dark. The imperial mistress in one letter informs "Mon Doux Seigneur" that his name shall not perish. What was to be done? The semi-imperial infant, when he made his bow to the world, was a knot to unravel, which troubled the brains of the palace. The President of the court, M. Devienne, undertook the affair. His judicial robes were laid aside, and, as *homme d'affaires*, he persuaded the unmarried mother to exchange, and document was legally drawn up, stating that the infant was not a lineal descendant of Napoleon, for the purpose of securing to Marguerite Bellanger the splendid property of Mouchy.

TOURS, Sept. 25.—(Special despatch to the New York *Herald*).—The conditions demanded by Prussia have caused extreme irritation at Paris. The city is completely surrounded from 2000 to 3000 yards from the outlying forts. The attitude of the people is very determined. No person is allowed in the streets after 10 P. M. without a special permit. The Paris government has issued a decree abolishing article 79 of the constitution, which provided for the inviolability of public functionaries.

The Ministerial note in the *Moniteur* says the proclamation of the Government at Tours makes Europe the judge, and adds:—"We wanted to stop this barbarous conflict which decimates the people for the benefit of a few ambitious men. We would accept equitable conditions, but will yield neither an inch of territory nor a stone of our fortresses."

Favre is engaged in drawing up a report in detail of his mission to the Prussian headquarters.

Copies of the *Journal Officiel* of September 20, 21, and 22 have just reached Tours by balloon. From them the following items are gathered:—A decree appoints members of the provisional commission, which replaces the Council of State.

The state of siege has been raised in Algeria.

A fire commenced in the fort at Vincennes, but it was almost immediately extinguished. The bridge at Belancourt was blown up on September 20. It was rumored that Prussian dragoons have occupied the chateau of Meudon.

Trochu, on the 21st, made a reconnoissance of the defenses of Fort St. Denis, which he found in a remarkably strong condition.

The besiegers occupied Bougera Ruel and Nantais, on the morning of the 21st, but they have not yet appeared at Courbevoie, Suresnes or St. Cloud, on the north and east.

The enemy does not keep at a distance, and his videttes show themselves on the road from Chatillon to Chevreuse, and are sometimes shelled. In front of Fort Varves there had been a light engagement with the Prussian sharpshooters.

The commander of the forts of Bicetre and Ivry signalled that the enemy had appeared again at Villi Juif, L'Huy, and Echinelly, seeming to direct their forces toward the road of Sceaux.

At Fort Nogent the hostile forces have been signalled at Point de Brie, and at Fort Romainville they are seen within 6000 metres of the works, and have thrown up earthworks near La Courneuve.

No scouts have appeared at St. Cloud.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·51	MOON SETS	7·08
SUN SETS	5·52	HIGH WATER	2·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON,
JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v H.	Sept. 10
Virginia	Havre	New York	Sept. 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 14
Samaria	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 15
C. of Wash'n	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 17
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Sept. 19

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Erin	New York	London	Sept. 28
Abyssinian	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 27
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 29
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 29
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 30
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Herman, Hichborn, Amsterdam, Knight & Sons.
Brig Baidee, McDonald, Kingston, Jam., D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Brig Minnie Miller, Miller, Charleston, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, Rockland, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Althea, Smith, Roxbury, do.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Charlestown, do.
Schr A. W. Aldridge, Bowen, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, do. do.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, do. do.
Schr F. St. Clair, Edwards, Irelan, Salem, do.
Schr M. J. Chadwick, Gage, Providence, do.
Schr M. Melvey, Rowles, do. do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, do. do.
Schr Charles E. Jackson, Cullen, Chelsea, do.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Medford, do.
Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, May's Landing, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Richmond, do.
Schr Cornelia, Carroll, Norwich, do.
Schr Jennie F. Willey, Willey, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr George Deering, Willard, Portland, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, Boston, do.
Schr K. E. Rich, Jeffers, do. do.
Schr Mary, Richardson, do. do.
Schr J. Beatty, Price, Hampton, Va., do.
Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, Chelsea, do.
Steamtug Ida, Elliott, Charleston, captain.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tugs Chesapeake, Merrihew, and G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Bark E. A. Cochran, Swasey, from Portland for Cardenas, with a cargo of cooperage. 17th inst., while off Cape Hatteras, in lat. 35, long. 69, encountered a severe gale, which carried away our foretopmast and maintopgallantmast, bowsprit, boat, water-casks, and deckload; also, split sails, in consequence of which were obliged to put into this port for repairs. Towed up by the steamtug S. J. Christian.

AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Taranaki, from Cardenas.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 24.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Burritt, with corn, for Philadelphia.

Joseph Lord, with log wood, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

John McCann, M. E. Hannegan, L. D. Collins, Samuel Allen, Fannie Goddard, Tremont, and Saml. Wardwell, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 26.—The James Hand, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left on Saturday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 24—9 A. M.—At the Breakwater, ship Coromandel, returned to repair pump-gear. The vessels reported here during the last ten days went to sea last night.

4 P. M.—Brig George E. Dale was towed to sea last night. A full-rigged brig passed up to-day. Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind W. Thermometer, 88.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, from Liverpool 6th, via Queenstown 8th, at New York 24th inst., with 650 passengers. Sept. 19 had a terrific gale from S. S. W. to N. W.; 7·30 P. M. shipped a heavy sea on the port bow, carrying away the lee life-boat and ventilators, breaking steerage skylights, and carrying away gangways.

Br. steamer Europa, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers England, Webster, and City of Brussels, Kennedy, for Liverpool; and Columbia, Small, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 24th inst.

Br. steamer Etna, Lochead, from New York, at Halifax 23d inst., and sailed for Liverpool.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst., from New York.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 24th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 24th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

N. G. bark H. Upmann, Schwartz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 15th inst.

Bark Dagmar, Hansen, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst., lat. 40 40, long. 68 30. She has been reported below.

Br. brig Cheviot, for Philadelphia, was at Matanzas 16th inst.

Brig Richmond, Powers, hence, was discharging at Bordeaux 8th inst.

Brig James B. Kirby, Bernard, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarrit, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 23d inst.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, hence, at Bangor 22d instant.

Schr B. Garside, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from Hartford for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.

Schr William Collyer, Taylor, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Newport 21st inst.

Schr Polly Price, Townsend, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Schrs Isabel Alberto, Tooker, hence, and Vapor, Johnson, from Trenton, at Providence 23d inst.

Schrs Wild Pigeon, Phillips, and Anthony Burton, Frohock, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schr Ada Ames, Adams, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 22d inst.

Schrs Ruth Shaw, Shaw, and J. S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13d inst.

Schr E. S. Canant, Gerrish, hence for Damariscotta, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Schr Quoddy, Fanning, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 17th inst.

Schrs Romp, Miller; J. B. Clayton, Champion; John Slusman, Weaver; and Wm. Bement, Penny, hence, at Salem 22d inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 46, Davis; No. 41, Barrett; and Caroline Hall, Daisy, hence, at Richmond 22d instant.

Schr Alexander, Baker, hence, at New Haven 22d instant.

Schr George H. Mills, Tillotson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The "Pollock Rip" Light-vessel No. 2 dragged about one fourth of a mile to the southward and westward in the gale of the 18th inst., but she will be replaced in her proper position as soon as practicable, due notice of which will be given.

The keeper of the "Handkerchief" Light-vessel No. 4 reports the wreck of a vessel about one and one-half miles to the southwest of the Light-vessel, which drifted in during the gale of the 18th inst. She lies bottom up in the track of vessels bound through Vineyard Sound.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
G. S. BLAKE, Lighthouse Inspector 3d dist.
Boston, Sept. 22, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

GREAT REDUCTION.—A FEW VERY SUPERIOR WATCHES made to order. Warranted equal to the Jurgensen in every respect.
ISAAC DIXON,
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AT
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EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.
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The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO WILL sail for New Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 8 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
1t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
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WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 3t General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, September 28, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Tuesday, September 27.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 1, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HASSLER'S
GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL
(INAUGURAL)
CONCERT MATINEES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870,
commencing at 3¼ o'clock precisely.
POPULAR MUSIC. POPULAR PRICES.
SIXTY
FIRST-CLASS SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Admission 50 cents. Package of three tickets, $1. Family Circle (entrance on Locust street). 25 cents. Proscenium Boxes, $5. Balcony Boxes, $3
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, principal music stores, and office of Hassler Brothers, No. 214 South Eighth street. 9 26 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 26,
The Management take great pleasure in announcing the engagement, positively limited to
TWO WEEKS,
with the great American artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will perform her wonderful impersonation of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Tayleure's Great Moral Drama of
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
and Every Night till further notice, Lester Wallack's 5 act Local Comedy.
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
with every scene new,
Brilliant music,
and Great Cast of Characters by
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Seats secured six days in advance

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
THIRTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS
visited this popular Temple of Amusement during the past week, to witness seven performances.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
First appearance of
MISS LIZZIE KELSEY,
the dashing and charming vocalist.
First appearance of
MR. SYDNEY FRANKS,
the champion London Comic.
THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
GREAT MINSTREL COMPANY.
COURT OF BEAUTY BALLET TROUPE,
Two Grand Ballets, Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store. No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.
This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.
Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

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ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

BY REQUEST.—HOPPIN'S CORK MODEL
OF
WINDSOR CASTLE
will remain open for
EXHIBITION
AT
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY ROOMS,
No. 1344 CHESNUT STREET,
For a few days only, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admittance, 25 cents. 9 23 fm2t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
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CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
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COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
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WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
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Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

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PROPRIETORS.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR.

THE late effort to arrest hostilities between France and Germany which was made by Bismarck and Favre has proved a complete failure, and like all abortive peace negotiations, it has made the combatants more irate than ever. The Prussian armies will be inspired by increased zeal and energy, and the French, although they are suffering from a succession of the most terrible defeats, and although they are apparently on the point of being paralyzed by their own dissensions, avow a determination to resist to the last extremity. The step between the sublime and the ridiculous is nowhere so short as in France, and it is difficult to determine whether the present utterances of her assumed leaders will prove mere boastful and contemptible nonsense, or whether they are the precursors of wonderfully heroic deeds. A Western judge once said that a fair judgment might be formed in advance of everything except the verdict of a petit jury, but he might properly have placed the conduct of excitable Paris in a great emergency in the same category. When the allied armies against whom Frenchmen had been fighting for a score of years entered the gay capital more than half a century ago, they were greeted as cordially by the volatile populace as the American people greeted the veterans of our war in the great review which occurred at Washington in 1865; and now, since M. Favre and his associates have annulled the call for the elections of members of a Constituent Assembly, since rival parties are struggling for the control of the Government, and since the whole framework of society seems to be demoralized, who can foretell whether a heroic defense or a tame surrender is to be evolved out of this confusion?

All that is certainly known is that the war is to go on, and the Prussians are following up their success in the field by similar triumphs against the French strongholds, Toul having at last surrended, and Bazaine having offered to capitulate if favorable terms were granted. The last French chances of successful resistance to their powerful invader are apparently being frittered away by want of unity and unselfish patriotism, and if they do not speedily receive extraneous aid in some form, nothing short of a miracle can prevent the complete domination of the German armies.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE Prussians seem to have completely invested Paris, and all definite information about the situation of affairs in the ill-fated city has ceased for the present. A most important rumor, however, comes to us from Prussian sources to the effect that serious dissensions have arisen among the besieged, and that there has been fighting in the streets with cannon and musketry. The Prussian origin of this rumor, of course, entitles it to be received with some grains of allowance, but there are many reasons for believing that it is too true, and that the defenders will be obliged to contend with internal as well as external enemies. Not only is the French character wanting in those stable elements that will enable it to rise superior to adversity and to appear great even in defeat, but in Paris there are innumerable elements of weakness that will make the task of sustaining a siege an exceedingly difficult one so soon as the hour of real privation commences. The population of Paris is largely composed of restless adventurers of every description, and the French advocates of particular political ideas, whether imperialist or Red Republican, are not usually the men who will hesitate to carry out their schemes because an enemy is at their doors. On the contrary, the mob leaders, who know of no distinction between liberty and license, will most probably make use of the investment of Paris by the Prussians as an argument against any government that will attempt to place restraints upon them, and because the men who have assumed the control of the Government since the downfall of the Empire have not been able to hurl back the invaders, will argue that they are incapable of properly representing the power and the wishes of the nation. The great weakness of France and of Paris is undoubtedly the lack of a government strong enough to maintain its own authority even in the face of the enemy, and the weakness of the Provisional Cabinet has been nowhere shown to a greater extent than in the obvious concessions it has made to the untutored opinions of the mob, in spite of [illegible] must have been the better judgment of those who know how imminent the danger is, and how small the hopes of an efficient resistance really are. That the great mass of the inhabitants of Paris found it impossible to believe that the city would really be besieged, in spite of the uninterrupted advance of the Prussians ever since the surrender at Sedan, is almost certain. By giving out the news of disaster in driblets, by deposing the Emperor, by proclaiming a republic, and by other devices, the men who have assumed the control of affairs have been able to keep the mob quiet while the enemy was not in sight; but that Paris should actually be besieged, cut off from all intercourse with the outside world, placed upon half rations, and its beautiful buildings and magnificent works of art threatened with destruction, is a situation beyond the scope of French philosophy. Victor Hugo exactly expresses the French idea with regard to Paris in the rhodomontade which we published on Saturday when he says that "Paris is the city of cities—the city of mankind. Athens and Rome were, Paris is." No class of Frenchmen are more strongly impressed with this idea than those which compose the Parisian mob that has been the terror of every government in France since the first revolution. With this class, more than with the men who have really aided by their talents in making Paris great, the threatened destruction of the city by a foreign foe will appear as an overpowering calamity, and, unable to combat the Prussians, there is nothing more likely than that they will turn against those who have been unable to avert the impending disaster. As the siege progresses the probabilities are that the disturbances within the city will increase, and although all negotiations for peace have thus far failed signally, it is to be hoped for the sake of the Parisians themselves that the Prussians will either speedily possess themselves of Paris or else have such terms offered them as they can accept with a due regard to their own interests, and be induced to withdraw before such scenes are enacted as humanity will blush to witness.

IN Paris and Berlin the streets are saddened by the numbers clothed in mourning, for the grieving relatives of the slain soldiers drape themselves in all the sombre habiliments of woe. Perhaps it is well that such a public manifestation should protest against the shedding of blood at the senseless mandate of the Corsican adventurer, but in our own war, waged for the life and unity of our land, many of our sorrowing thousands refused to darken the air with the vestments that would tell what the conflict was costing us. It was a battle that must be fought, and every hand must be nerved and every heart strengthened for the struggle, and rather than cast a passing shadow over the way stretching to victorious peace many mourners denied themselves the solace of its outward sign, and strove with quivering lips to echo the sad words of antique patriotism, "'Tis sweet for our country to die."

THE NEW ENGLAND PRESS ASSOCIATION, fully appreciating the variety and reliability of the news furnished by the New York Associated Press, has just closed a contract with the latter organization, signed on behalf of the New England Association by ex-Governor Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*, and for the Associated Press by its Executive Committee.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Robert C. Grier.

This venerable and distinguished jurist died at his residence in this city, No. 1428 Spruce street, at a late hour last evening, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. For a number of years past he had been laboring under paralysis, and of late his health was so greatly impaired that the announcement of his death will not startle the community. During the past week he has been lying in a critical condition, being almost entirely insensible, and at last he has left the scene of his earthly labors, full of years and honors, and lamented not alone by the circle of relatives and intimate friends, but by the members of the profession which he adorned at large, and by the people of the whole country which he served faithfully for so many years.

Robert C. Grier was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of March, 1794. He was the son of the Rev. Isaac Grier, under whose watchful care he grew up, and to whom he is indebted for the careful training that laid the foundation of his education. Soon after the birth of his son, the Rev. Mr. Grier moved to Lycoming county, where he cultivated a farm, taught school, and preached to three different congregations. The son, as soon as he was old enough to do so, aided his father on the farm and in the school, until he was seventeen years of age, when he was sent to Dickinson College to complete his education in a regular manner. He graduated from this institution in 1812, taking the highest honors, and in so much esteem was he held for his scholarly attainments, that he was immediately offered the position of a teacher. This he held for one year, when he removed to Northumberland, where his father had established an academy. This institution achieved a high reputation, and on the death of the Rev. Mr. Grier, in 1815, his son succeeded him as principal.

His leisure moments, however, were devoted to the study of the law, and in 18.7 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Bloomsburg, Columbia county. He remained in this place about a year, when he took up his residence in Danville, where he speedily acquired a large and lucrative practice, and obtained the reputation of being a sound and able lawyer. In 1835, after he had been about twenty years at the bar, he was appointed by the Governor of the State to be the President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and he removed to Allegheny City, where he remained until 1848, in which year he removed to this city, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

On the 4th of August, 1846, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Polk, as the successor of Justice Baldwin. From that date up to the close of January last Judge Grier was actively engaged in the discharge of the duties of this important and responsible position. Gifted with an unusually strong constitution, he was enabled to bear fatigues that would have prostrated many men less hardy, for, with the exception of a few weeks each summer, he enjoyed no holidays, even after advancing years and bodily infirmities weighed heavily upon him. In addition to his duties at Washington, he had charge of the circuit embracing the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which necessitated his presiding alternately in this city, Pittsburg, Williamsport, and Trenton. His eminent fitness for the position he held was shown by the terseness and clearness of his decisions and charges to juries in important cases, and by the rare instances in which his decisions as a circuit judge were overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States in banc. Among the *causes celebres* over the trial of which he presided was that of Castner Hanway, who was put on trial before the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in 1851, on the charge of resisting the infamous fugitive slave law of 1850. This trial was of great importance in consequence of occurring soon after that scandalous measure became the law of the land, and it awakened a great deal of interest on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. The United States were represented by John W. Ashmead, George L. Ashmead, and James R. Ludlow, Esqs.; Maryland by Robert J. Brent, James Cooper, and R. W. Lee; and the defendant by John M. Read, J. J. Lewis, of West Chester, Theodore Cuyler, Thaddeus Stevens, and W. Arthur Jackson. The trial was opened on the 24th of November, and not concluded until December 15. The testimony developed the facts that Noah Buley and other slaves of Edward Gorsuch, of Baltimore county, Md., escaped and took refuge in Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa. Henry H. Kline, a well-known character in Philadelphia, was deputized to arrest Buley and other fugitives, several being named in the warrant. He, with Edward Gorsuch and other members of the Gorsuch family, proceeded to Christiana, and there, at the house of a man named Parker, found the fugitives. The blacks resisted; a fight ensued; Hanway was called on to aid the United States officers, but refused. In the fight Edward Gorsuch, the slave master, was killed, and others of the party were wounded. The charge against Hanway was not based simply on the fact of refusing to aid in the execution of the law, but he was said to have encouraged the fugitives to resist, and to have been a party to the combination formed for that purpose. Kline testified that when he called on Hanway to aid him he refused, and declared that the slaves had a right to defend themselves; that he declined to use his influence in drawing the slaves off when the firing commenced, and rode about on horseback while the fight was going on. The defense denied all of these allegations, and called witnesses to prove that Hanway, before the fight commenced, warned the Marshal of the danger in attempting to make the arrests, and advised him to retire.

In the course of his charge to the jury in this case Judge Grier said:—

"Without at present expressing any opinion whether the present outrage is to be classed under the legal category of riot, murder, or treason, we think it due to the reputation of the people of this Commonwealth to say that (with the exception of a few individuals of perverted intellect, some small districts or neighborhoods whose moral atmosphere has been tainted and poisoned by male and female vagrant lecturers and conventions), no party in politics, no sect of religion, of any respectable numbers or character, can be found within our borders who have viewed with approbation or looked with any other than feelings of abhorrence upon this disgraceful tragedy. It is not in this Hall of Independence that meetings of infuriated fanatics and unprincipled demagogues have been held to counsel a bloody resistance to the laws of the land. It is not in this city that conventions are held denouncing the Constitution, the laws, and the Bible. It is not here that the pulpit has been desecrated by seditious exhortations, teaching that theft is meritorious, murder excusable, and treason a virtue. The guilt of this foul murder rests not alone on the deluded individuals who were its immediate perpetrators, but the blood taints with even deeper dye the skirts of those who promulgated doctrines subversive of all morality and all government.

"This murderous tragedy is but the necessary development of principles and the natural fruit from seed sown by others whom the arm of the law cannot reach. In making these remarks we prefer to speak the truth in plain language, without seeking for bland aphorisms or flattering terms of respect for the promulgators of principles which we verily believe are not only dangerous to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the citizens of these United States, and leading to the dissolution of the Union, but subversive of all human government."

But although Judge Grier took such high ground on the duty of a strict enforcement of the law, he demolished the main point insisted upon by the prosecution in the following words:—

"Without desiring to invade the prerogatives of the jury in judging the facts of the case, the Court feel bound to say that they do not think the transaction with which the prisoner is charged with being connected rises to the dignity of treason or a levying of war."

The result of the trial was a verdict of "Not guilty," and the discharge of the prisoner.

Allied with the Democratic party before the war, Judge Grier gave to the Government a firm and unquestioning support in its great struggle for existence. In his address to the jury in the piracy case of the United States vs. William Smith, which was tried before him and Judge Cadwalader, he thus treated the abstract right of secession:—

"The right to secede is not to be found in the Constitution, either in its letter or its spirit. If so, it would be *felo de se*. It is a government and constitution ordained by the people of the whole United States for all time, not a mere temporary compact of independent and sovereign confederates. Judge the tree by its fruits, and we see this miserable political heresy in the present situation of our country (we need not go to Mexico), with more than half a million of men in arms, drenching our fields with blood. This fratricidal war is not only the fruit of this doctrine, but the demonstration of its iniquity. What are our mighty armies arrayed for but to compel by force of arms its acknowledgment by those whom reason cannot convince of its absurdity? Why prate about the right of an oppressed people to change their government by a revolution? Can that justify the rebellion of those who were never oppressed, but who seek to substitute a military tyranny for the purpose of conquest and oppression?"

For some years previous to his death, Judge Grier's health was greatly impaired, although his mental faculties retained almost their original vigor. But he was obliged to yield at last to the pressure of his bodily infirmities, and on the 16th of December, 1869, forwarded to the President his resignation, to take effect on the 31st of January following. On that day he took his leave of his associates on the bench at Washington, the parting scene being marked with much solemnity, and then retired to his residence in this city, to pass the remaining days allotted him in the repose which he had so justly earned.

The funeral of the deceased will take place on Wednesday, the 28th instant, the services at his late residence commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Major Chauncey B. Reese, U. S. A.

Chauncey B. Reese, Major in the United States army, lately stationed at Mobile, Ala., died at that place on the 22d inst. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of West Point. He entered that institution in 1854 After his graduation in June, 1859, he was commissioned second lieutenant by brevet in the engineer corps, and was immediately ordered to Alabama, where he served until the war. He then became first lieutenant and went to Washington, where he exerted himself for the city's defense. In the Peninsular campaign he took an active part, and constructed numerous bridges, roads, and other military works. In 1863 he became captain, and was sent to the South. He took part in the siege of Fort Wagner, and was at work building defenses until February, 1864, when he became Chief Engineer to the Army of the Tennessee. He accompanied General Sherman during the whole of his march through the South, from Dalton to Atlanta and from thence to Savannah. For meritorious services in this campaign he was successively made brevet major, brevet lieutenant-colonel, and brevet colonel. With General Sherman he also made another campaign through the Carolinas. The operations during this campaign resulted in the surrender of Johnston's army, and for services here rendered Colonel Reese was made brevet brigadier-general.

At the close of the war his rank was captain in the regular army, and he then did duty as a captain of engineers. His commission as major of the regular army was issued in 1867, and he held that rank until his death. Yellow fever is supposed to have been the cause of his death, a servant of the family having died of that disease a short time previous to the sickness of the Major. He leaves a widow, to whom he was married only about two years ago at Fortress Monroe, and a child only a few months old.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—

On and after SATURDAY, October 1, 1870,

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY

will receive and forward goods, money, valuable packages, etc., to all points in New York and Eastern States, and Canadas.

Particular attention paid to collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

E. W. GUINDON,
General Superintendent.

G. A. FULLER, President.

Office, Philadelphia, No. 631 CHESNUT Street,

C. A. OAKMAN, Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

9 19 mwth10t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OPENING DAY
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

TO-MORROW
TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER
TWENTY-SEVENTH.

An invitation is extended to the public to examine our

NEW FALL GOODS.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
OF PHILADELPHIA.
GRAND MASS MEETING
AT
CONCERT HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 27, 1870,
At 8 o'clock,

Under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. A full exposition of local and national issues by

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
LEONARD MYERS,
CHARLES O'NEILL,
A. C. HARMER,
BENJAMIN HUCKEL.

Ladies particularly invited.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, President.
J. EBEN HASKINS, Secretary.

A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. 9 26 2t

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICANS, RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
A MASS MEETING
will be held at the
SPRING GARDEN ENGINE HALL,
NINETEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
At 8 o'clock.

The political issues of the day will be fully discussed by the following eminent speakers:—

JAMES NEILL, Esq.,
Captain GEORGE W. CURRY,
SAMUEL ORWIG, Esq., and others.

By order of the Committee on Meetings. 1t

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the IRONTON RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office at Ironton, Lehigh county, Pa., on MONDAY, October 10, next, at 1 o'clock P. M. CHARLES STEWART WURTS, Secretary.
9 26 mth4t*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,
NORTHWEST CORNER
NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles
Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons
In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,
9 24 smw1St4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.
$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only $15.
$15 All Real Wool, only $15.
$15 Finely made to fit, only $15.
$15 Exquisite style, only $15.
$15 Dahlia Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Brown Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Fit for kings, only $15.
$15 Beautiful, only $15.
$15 Nobby, only $15.
$15 Gay, only $15.
$15
$15

A Splendid Fall Suit for $15
ONLY AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Fall Overcoats……………$10·00
Fall Overcoats…………… 12·00
Fall Overcoats…………… 14·00
Fall Overcoats, Silk Lined 18·00

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
ANDES
Insurance Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
JULY 14, 1870.

PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO LAW.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000
All Paid In, in Cash.

ASSETS.

Cash in City Banks	$582,244·31
Cash in Company's Safe	1,454·82
United States Bonds	17,344·25
Municipal Bonds	19,926·32
Bonds and First Mortgage on Real Estate (worth $1,023,323)	379,029 80
	$1,000,000 00

Personally examined and certified to by
JAMES H. GODMAN,
Auditor of State.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Buchanan,
Alexander Long,
Charles H. Wolf,
Samuel H. Taft,
Alfred Gaither,
James M. Waters,
David Gibson,
Enoch T. Carson,
Joseph C. Butler,
Robert Mitchell,
George Fox,
Carl A. C. Adae,
J. B. Bennett,

C. W. Moulton,
Aug. Wessel,
Gazzam Gano,
W. H. Buell, Marietta,
William Christie, Lexington, Ky.,
A. Everett, Cleveland,
J. H. Warner, Steubenville, O.,
W. S. Culbertson, New Albany, Ind.

The ANDES is a handsome indorsement—financial and professional—of what is solid, useful, and meritorious. A good work lies directly before us. We invite you to give the ANDES a fair trial, and to realize its superior business facilities.

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.

DUY & WOODS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [9 26 mw2t

General Agents.

FOR SALE.

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE, elegant Brown Stone Residence, newly frescoed and painted, situated corner Broad and Thompson streets. Also handsome Brown Stone Residence, Broad above Master, nearly finished Lot 50 by 200 feet.
R. J. DOBBINS,
Ledger Building.
9 26 6t

DRY GOODS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL OPEN

Tuesday, September 27,

NEW FALL COSTUMES,

1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,

9 24 2t PHILADELPHIA.

SILK CLOAK VELVETS.
Shawls, Plushes, and Velveteens.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites particular attention to his Cloaking Velvets, being the best Lyons Goods,
28-INCH VELVETS,
32-INCH VELVETS,
36-INCH VELVETS,
40-INCH VELVETS.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
NEW STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPES,
VERY RICH PLAIDS,
LONG BLACK THIBET, ETC.

PLUSHES of our own importation just received.
THREE SHADES BLUE PLUSH.
BLACK AND GREEN PLUSH.
BROWNS AND OTHER SHADES.

VELVETEENS OF SILK FINISH.
BLACK AND COLORED CORDED SATINS for Trimming purposes.
BLACK AND COLORED PLAIN SATINS for Trimming purposes.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE
&
LANDELL
New Offer for the Fall of
1870
NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mws rptf

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, AND all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day.
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street,
9 22 6t above Ninth.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

As consumption and lung diseases have been my study and practice for the last thirty-five years, I feel that I know what course to pursue to get a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs in a healing condition. The most important matter is to prevent taking cold. The most certain place is to go to Florida in winter, and well down in the State where the air is even. Palatka is a good place, and a good house is kept there by Peterman. The back grounds are rather low, with some tendency to fever and ague. I saw a number there last winter whose lungs were, or had been, deeply diseased and were getting well. One hundred miles lower down the river I would prefer, as the temperature is more even and the air more dry. I allude to Mellonville and Enterprise, and prefer Mellonville to any place I visited, on account of its being two miles from the river or lake, and it seems impossible to take cold. Some complain of the living a little, but that is a good sign for a consumptive to want something to eat. The majority of them appear to grow in flesh, and when this is the case, lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places, in fact all through Florida is the place for consumptives in winter, for if a person once gets his lungs diseased, and keeps constantly taking little colds, he is sure to die with consumption. This is why I say go well down in the State, away from fogs and east winds. Persons having a torpid liver, stomach and bowels deranged, sore throat, or cough, may go to Jacksonville or any of those places and recover; but if the lungs are really diseased go further South. For the last fifteen years, until about a year ago, I was professionally in New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week, which gave me an opportunity to know what course to pursue to cure consumption. A person may take three times as much of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills as is necessary, and die if they do not prevent taking cold.

In Florida you will find nearly all using my medicines, especially my Schenck's Mandrake Pills; for the climate is more bilious than here in the North. In fact, natives of Florida seldom have consumption, especially in the southern part. In New England one-third of the population die with lung diseases; in the Middle States not so many, but enough. What a great percentage of this could be prevented if they would be as much frightened at it as a person would be at scarlet fever or smallpox, but when they get a cold they think it will wear off in a few days, instead of which they get another and another, until the lungs are seriously diseased.

I would advise every person complaining with lung disease to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I say these medicines, because they do what ought to be done, and nothing more is required. Nature has got to do the rest. When a physician gives a patient medicine to stop the cough, chills, or night sweats, and tells them to walk or ride out every day to get the fresh air, they will be very sure to die. Now, all I do is to give my three medicines, according to the directions, except in some cases more Mandrake Pills are required. I get a tone to the stomach; I get up a good appetite; the sufferer craves food; it digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh, and the lungs begin to heal. Then the cough begins to get loose and abates, the creeping chills and night-sweats stop, and the patient gets well and healthy.

If any one find themselves going into consumption and do not feel able to go to Florida, my advice has ever been for them to shut themselves up in a room in winter, have a thermometer, and keep the room at about seventy degrees, walking about the room as much as their strength will admit in order to keep their blood in circulation. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if the right course is pursued. It cannot be denied but that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills cure many very low cases of consumption. Go where you will you will be sure to hear of some one that has been rescued, as it were, from the death-bed of consumption by these medicines.

Everybody should keep on hand Schenck's Mandrake Pills; they act on the liver better than calomel, and are good in every instance where purgatives are required.

If you have eaten too much fruit, and diarrhœa has set in, take a dose of the pills and physic it off. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the pills and you will be relieved in two hours. Where persons are living in the country in summer, and eating freely of fruit, take one of Schenck's Mandrake Pills every night, or every other night, just sufficient to keep the bowels gently open. They can eat corn, watermelons, pears, apples, or plums as freely as they like without danger, and they will be sure to escape chills and fever. Try them; they are perfectly harmless. I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York every week, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from nine to three. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer detects the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can be told whether they will get well or not if they will follow the directions; but many have been examined with it and pronounced curable, and yet have died because they would take cold.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines so explicit that any one can take them without seeing me. When persons take my medicines and get their system in a healthy condition they are not so liable to take cold; yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a change of atmosphere without irritating the bronchial tubes more or less.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening as "Lady Isabel" in the drama of *East Lynne*. This is a wonderfully incongruous performance, but in spite of its manifest absurdities it has many of the elements of greatness, and there are passages in it of really thrilling power and pathos.

AT THE ARCH a comedy by Lester Wallack, entitled *Central Park; or, the House with Two Doors*, will be produced this evening, with new scenery and appointments, and a cast that will embrace the full strength of the company.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE among the novelties announced for the present week are burlesques of the *Lingard Sketches* and an interlude entitled *The Three Happy Darks*.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Ernest Linden, the female impersonator, will appear for the first time this evening, in conjunction with other attractions.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous performance will be given this evening.

THE MESSRS. HASSLER will give the first of their series of military and orchestral concert matinees at the Academy of Music on Saturday next. There will be a grand combination of over sixty first-class instrumentalists and solo performers, and an entertainment of a very superior character may be expected.

MR. WILLIAM E. SINN announces that he will shortly open the Chesnut Street Theatre with a variety troupe.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST

Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.

ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.

$1·40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1·40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1·60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We ask all in want of clothing to examine our $15 suits and compare the goods, style, and trimming with the common trash offered for $12. We make this request, knowing that we have the entire stock that has been manufactured of which they are made. We advise all honest people to look to their interest and not to be led astray by false representations.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE WORD "SOZODONT," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Sozo and ODONTES. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "odontes," the teeth. SOZODONT, a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MESSRS. BIRCH & SON will sell at public sale to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, Mr. Carl Meininger's entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture and upholstery.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Custards, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

THE model Upholstery Store of Philadelphia, ALBERTSON & CO.'S, No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" will mend your ways, or anything else that needs mending.

MARRIED.

MILLS—PUFF.—On the 22d instant, at the Twentieth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1516 North Twentieth street, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Burrell, Mr. RICHARD MILLS to Miss ANNA PUFF, both of this city.

MCCAMMON—MCKNIGHT.—At Pittsburg, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, of this city, to KATE, daughter of William McKnight, Esq., of Pittsburg. **

WILLS—DAVIS.—By Rev. Noah M. Price, on September 11th, JOHN E. WILLS, Esq., to Miss CLARA DAVIS, at No. 1547 North Twelfth street. No cards.

DIED.

BILLIN.—On the 26th instant, WILLIAM G. BILLIN, in the 47th year of his age.

EVANS.—On the 23d instant, EDMUND EVANS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Garden Station, Chester Valley, Pa., on Tuesday morning, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to the Great Valley Presbyterian Church Burying Ground. **

EWART.—On the 24th instant, EMILY N., wife of George Ewart and daughter of Thomas A. Hillier.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2026 Vine street, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. §§

GRIER.—On the evening of the 25th instant, the Hon. ROBERT C. GRIER, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Funeral services will be held at his residence, No. 1428 Spruce street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. §§

NOLEN.—On the 24th instant, ANNIE THOCKMORTON NOLEN, daughter of Thaddeus Norris, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence, No. 208 West Logan Square, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. §§

WILSON.—On the 25th instant, JENNIE B., daughter of Captain Thomas and the late Ellen Wilson, aged 19 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 638 Catharine street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Tenth Street Union Cemetery.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

FALL OPENING
OF
LACE CURTAINS.

The attention of buyers is invited to a SPECIAL large Fall importation of

French and Swiss Lace Curtains,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR PRIVATE SALES, MANY OF THEM BEING THE HANDSOMEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED, AMONG WHICH ARE MANY VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THESE GOODS, BEING IMPORTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, WILL BE OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE, IN ORDER TO INSURE THEIR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALSO, A LARGE AND VARIED LINE OF

CURTAIN AND DECORATING MATERIALS,

For Parlors, Boudoirs, Libraries, Etc.

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THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY."

The contents of *The Atlantic* for October are as follows:—

"Our Israelitish Brethren," James Parton; "Joseph and His Friend," X, Bayard Taylor; "Regret," Celia Thaxter; "Irony," F. H. Hedge; "Oldtown Fireside Stories," Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Speckled Trout," John Burroughs; "My Retreat;" "A German Landlady," H. H.; "Under the Skylight," C. P. Cranch; "Some English Workingmen," Justin McCarthy; "Jeremiah S. Black and Edwin M. Stanton," Henry Wilson; "Four Months with Charles Dickens;" "A Virginian in New England Thirty-five Years Ago," III; "The New American Polar Expedition and its Hopes," T. B. Maury; "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From "Our Israelitish Brethren," by James Parton, we make this extract:—

Did the reader ever try to compute what it has cost our Israelitish brethren to keep two Sundays a week, and four sets of holidays a year? Besides their own religious and national festivals, they have been compelled, generally under ruinous penalties, to abstain from business on those of the countries in which they have dwelt. Thus in Catholic countries, for several centuries, they were obliged to be idle:—1. Fifty-two Sundays; 2. Thirty holidays of obligation; 3. Fifty-two Saturdays or Sabbaths; 4. An average of twelve other holidays of their own; total, one hundred and forty-six days per annum, or about two days in every five. In Protestant countries, the usual number of idle days, including their fifty-two Saturdays and twelve festivals and fasts, has been one hundred and ten, or about two days in every six. In other words, the Jews in Catholic countries have been obliged, by law and conscience, to abstain from business nearly three days a week, and in Protestant countries a little more than two. Of late years, since Catholics have become much less strict in the observance of Sundays and holidays, the Jews suffer more inconvenience in Protestant than in Catholic lands. The rigor of the Scotch and the Puritan Sunday is especially grievous to them, even to the present hour; while in Paris, Hamburg, and Vienna Sunday is, in some branches of business, the best day of the week.

This fact of the double set of holidays would alone have sufficed to exclude them from agriculture. A ripe harvest will not wait from Friday till Monday for any of our scruples; and two good planting days lost in a late, wet spring would often make the difference between a crop and no crop. Fancy a market-gardener in strawberry time, or a florist in May, obliged to cease work half an hour before sunset Friday afternoon, and unable to offer anything for sale till Monday morning! Even the thirty Catholic holidays of obligation placed the farmers of Catholic countries under a disadvantage that was obvious to all who lived near the line dividing a Catholic from a Protestant country. Voltaire, who lived for thirty years close to the frontier of France, within two miles of Protestant Geneva, dwells upon this in many a passage of exquisite satire. Readers remember the scene in which the priest rushes from the tap-room, "red with wrath and wine," to rebuke the yeoman who had "the insolence and impiety" to plough his field on a Saint's day, "instead of going to the tavern and drinking like the rest of the parish. The poor gentleman was ruined; he left the country with his family and servants, went to a foreign land, turned Lutheran, and his lands remained uncultivated for many years." If thrifty extra holidays were a serious injury to French farmers, it will not be questioned that ninety-four made agriculture an impossible pursuit to Israelites.

* * * * * * *

Let us accompany a good orthodox Jewish family through their calm and cheerful Sabbath, and see how they keep it and enjoy it. I select an orthodox family, instead of a "Reformed," merely because the orthodox Jew is an historical person; as he keeps his Sabbath, his fathers have kept it for many centuries.

The Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday evening half an hour before sunset, and ends on Saturday evening half an hour after sunset, or when a star is visible in the sky. On Friday, the day of preparation, the women and girls of the family are busy in providing for the morrow the best food of the week; for whatever is eaten or drank during the joyous sacred hours must be the very best the family can afford. Poor Jews will pinch all the week in order that their wives and children may have something delicious to eat on the Sabbath. But that savory food must be cooked or prepared for cooking before the Sabbath begins; for our Israelitish brethren observe with just strictness the law which gives rest on the Day of Rest to their servants. They shame us in this particular. They will not use even their horses on their Sabbath. On a Sunday, about 12 M., you may see in front of Dr. Adams' fashionable Presbyterian church, in Madison Square, New York, or around Dr. Tyng's fashionable Episcopal church, in St. George's Square of the same city, from twenty to forty well-appointed equipages waiting for the last hymn to be finished; but you will never see a vehicle before the superb Temple Immanuel, a Jewish synagogue in the Fifth avenue, although there are many families within who could ride home, if they would, in their own carriages. I do not say that the Christians are wrong or the Jews right in this. It is no one's business but their own. But if we borrow the Hebrew's word "Sabbath," and adopt, verbally, their Sabbatical law, our practice perhaps ought to conform in some degree to our profession. It probably does not severely tax those coachmen and footmen to show off their gay turnouts and brilliant liveries on a fine Sunday morning in the Fifth avenue. But for the heavy-laden drudges of the boarding-house kitchen, and the maid-of-all work in average families, I could wish we were all Jews from Saturday night till Monday morning. It is a dastardly shame to compel or permit women, who have faithfully toiled for us from Monday's tub to Saturday's scrub, to work hard all through the best hours of Sunday merely that we may gorge ourselves with dainty food. The Jews avoid this barbarous meanness. Their servants rest on their Sabbath.

From Professor T. B. Maury's paper on "The New American Polar Expedition and Its Hopes" we quote the following reference to the Kuro Siwo, or great for current of Japan:—

So much for the Gulf Stream. Let us turn now to the Kuro Siwo, the other factor in the result claimed by the new theory for a thermometric approach to the Pole. The Equatorial Current of the Pacific is wider and grander even than that of the Atlantic. It is the parent stream, out of which so many other bodies of water obtain their volume. It moves, as do all such currents of the ocean, on the line of a great circle, and this circle intersects the equator at an acute angle of only a few degrees. It sweeps to the westward, in "uninterrupted grandeur," as one expresses it, around three-eighths of the circumference of the globe, until diverted by the continent of Asia, and split into innumerable streams by the Polynesian Islands. Reaching the Ladrones it imparts a much warmer climate than it has given to the Sandwich or Marquesas. The Philippines are made oppressively hot even in winter, and one familiar with it has said:—"The fervor increases as we reach Malacca, is all aglow in India, and becomes stifling in its intensity as these equatorial waters, after travelling fifteen thousand miles and being fully three hundred days under a vertical sun, are thrown against the eastern shores of Africa." This equatorial current is as broad as the Torrid Zone, and out of it comes the Kuro Siwo.

The latter possesses a temperature more striking in its contrast with the surrounding waters than does the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

Striking off at Formosa from the great Equatorial, it moves with majestic powers, heedless of the fiercest gale, and to the eye of the thoughtful observer is bent upon the discharge of some momentous mission. Reaching the fortieth parallel of north latitude, its surface is swept by the "brave west winds" of the northern hemisphere. It now seems to turn aside from its course, and curve away to the American shores. On the track of its northeasterly flow the map-maker writes another name, as if some mighty power had diverted it. But it has not been turned; only a little of its foamy surface has been borne along in the easterly set. The vast torrent is only *skimmed*. The recurvation which pours around the southern coasts of Alaska, and laves the western shores of Sitka Island, is but a *drift*. The tremendous bulk of equatorial water rushes on in a changeless course. It is moving in obedience to a steady and Almighty hand. Every drop feels the impulse of a force it cannot resist. Every drop is lighter than the drop of polar water with which it is hastening to exchange places, lest the equilibrium of nature be overthrown.

But on its way it receives every moment an impact from the earth's rotation. And thus it moves on the line of a great circle to the northeast, and entering Behring's Sea knocks for admission at the very gates of the Polar Ocean. In its course its pathway is strewed with the marks of its thermal and climatic power. If the Gulf Stream has clothed Ireland with its robe of verdure, and made it the "Emerald Isle," the Kuro Siwo has done as much for the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. They are mantled with living green. The flocks scarcely need shelter in winter. If their soil is treeless, their Gulf Stream richly supplies them with timber for their canoes, and camphor-wood of Japan and China for their furniture.

—The October number of *The Riverside Magazine* has, among other illustrations, a capital drawing by H. L. Stephens of "The Rat in Retirement," from La Fontaine's fables. The literary contents of this popular magazine are, as usual, up to a high standard of excellence.

—*The Little Corporal* for October presents an excellent variety of reading matter for young people. It has for a frontispiece a very careful and elegant design by E. B. Bensell entitled "The Watering Trough," which has been beautifully engraved by Lauderbach.

—*The Schoolday Visitor* for October is nicely illustrated, and is filled with attractive stories and pictures which will please the young people.

—From W. B. Zieber we have received the October and concluding number of *Hours at Home*, which hereafter will be merged, with *Putnam's Magazine*, into *Scribner's Monthly*.

—The September number of *The Bureau* has a variety of admirable articles on subjects connected with political, economical, and social subjects. *The Bureau* is the great protectionist organ of the West, and it is especially worthy of the cordial support of Pennsylvanians who are interested in combating the free-trade heresy.

"HARPER'S."

Turner & Co. and T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us the October number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following list of articles:—

"The Young Men's Christian Association," Lyman Abbott, with eight illustrations; "Morning Glories," Annie D. Green; "Six Weeks in Florida," George Ward Nichols, with ten illustrations; "How Sharp Snaffles Gos his Capital and Wife," William Gilmore Simms, with eight illustrations; "The Old Love Again" (concluded), Annie Thomas; "The Detective: a Tale of the Old Walton House," H. Macaulay, with two illustrations; "Frederick the Great" (XI), Battles and Victory, with four illustrations; "The Spectroscope," Jacob Abbott, with one illustration; "The Jessops' Wish," Mary N. Prescott; "The Sacred Flora" (Part I), Moncure D. Conway; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Veronica," etc.; "Madame Mere," Benson J. Lossing; "The Faun of Praxiteles," Charles Landor; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "Literary Forgeries" (I); "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From Rev. Jacob Abbott's article on the "Spectroscope" we quote the following:—

Every different substance, so far as is known, has its spectrum marked by its own peculiar and characteristic lines. Even those which have never been analyzed, and so are classed by the chemists as simple substances, have usually more than one, which seems to indicate that they are really compounds, and that their actual elements have not been ascertained. This being so, and as the photosphere of the sun contains a great number of elements, the number of these lines in the solar spectrum is very great. It requires, however, great delicacy and exactness in the prism, and in the arrangement of the apparatus for observing them, to bring them into view. Sir Isaac Newton, as early as 1675, succeeded in forming a spectrum which showed the prismatic colors; but his apparatus and his method were too imperfect to bring the lines into view. Dr. Wollaston, in the early part of this century, was the first to do this, and to him is accordingly ascribed the honor of first discovering the existence of the lines. Afterwards, by means of great improvements made in the construction of optical instruments, the celebrated optician Frauenhofer, as we have already seen, brought a great many more into view, and made a map of the spectrum, in which he laid down the positions of about six hundred of them. This map excited great attention throughout Europe, as has already been stated, and the lines were long known as Frauenhofer's lines, though no one had the least idea of the cause or of the significance of them, excepting that surmises were made by different observers that there was some connection between the position and character of the lines and the chemical constitution of the substances from which the light emanated. The number of lines since brought to view in the solar spectrum is more than six thousand!

Nothing can be more wonderful than the inconceivable delicacy of the test which the spectrum, fully developed and microscopically observed, affords. It detects the presence of quantities of an element so exceedingly minute as to be wholly inappreciable by any other means. One of the most curious illustrations of this fact is afforded by the discovery of two new metals in a certain German mineral water, by Professor Bunsen, in 1860—metals which existed in the water in quantities so exceedingly minute that by no other possible means than spectral analysis could their presence have been detected. Bunsen was led to suspect the existence of some new element in the water by observing two bright lines in the spectrum produced by a flame in which the alkalies left by the evaporation of a portion of the water had been introduced—which lines he had never observed in any other spectrum. The ordinary chemical tests gave no indications of the presence of such elements. This Bunsen attributed to the minuteness of the quantities; and in order to increase the quantities so as to bring the substances within the reach of the usual methods of analysis, he went to work to evaporate no less than forty-five tons of the water, and from the residue thus obtained he succeeded in obtaining an appreciable quantity of the metals in question. The names given to them are cæsium and rubidium.

Another very curious instance of the delicacy of this test is afforded in the case of sodium, the spectrum of which is very remarkable, and is characterized by one line in particular by which exceedingly minute quantities can be detected. Now sodium is one of the most universally diffused substances in nature. It is one of the constituent elements of common salt, and so exists in enormous quantities in the ocean. And as two-thirds of the surface of the earth is covered with water, and as the winds are continually carrying up a fine spray from the crests of the waves into the air, the water of this spray in evaporating leaves the air full of infinitesimally minute particles of salt, which pervade the atmosphere everywhere, and form, as it were, a portion of its very substance. And although the quantity of sodium thus present is too small to be detected in ordinary cases by any of the usual chemical tests, it reveals itself in the spectrum whenever the minutest quantity of dust which has subsided from the atmosphere is thrown into the flame.

The following account of Psalmanazar we take from the paper on "Literary Forgeries:"—

Psalmanazar died in 1763, some years before Chatterton. In some respects he was yet more remarkable; with less genius, doubtless, without even talent or real literary aptitude, he displayed a fertility of invention hardly to be surpassed. Psalmanazar, to speak correctly, was not a fabricator of autographs; he was more and less than that—the inventor of a language, of a chirography—what do I say?—of a nation. But his life was yet more wonderful than his inventions. It is all a romance. This romance he has written; we possess his autobiography, yet we do not know his name! Out of regard for his family he has sought to conceal it, and he has carried his secret with him: we shall never know who he was, nor even whence he was. It is supposed, however, that he was born in the south of France, in Languedoc or Provence. His family was poor, his father established at a distance, in Germany. George had been brought up with the Jesuits, then with the Dominicans; having finished his theological course, he was received as preceptor in several families. But he had indolent and adventurous tastes. He was not slow to adopt the *role* of religious impostor, no doubt in order to profit by his theological studies. We find him borrowing, begging, traversing Provence, on his way to Rome; repairing to Germany; playing the part sometimes of a converted Huguenot, sometimes of an Irish student, or, again, of a pilgrim. He ran many risks, came near being shot as a spy, fell into the depths of misery, and beheld himself covered with sores and vermin. From adventure to adventure, from knavery to knavery, George arrived at the grand fraud of his life. Finding himself in a Protestant country, he could remain neither pilgrim nor Catholic; he gave himself out as a Japanese from the island of Formosa, taken to Europe, he said, by Dutch merchants. Formosa was very little known; the young impostor recalled, as well as possible, such accounts of Japan as he had heard among the Jesuits; then, upon this slight canvas, he began to embroider a whole world of fancy. He fabricated a so-called language of Formosa, an alphabet for writing it, a grammar to explain the rules. He made a new division of the year into twenty months. He invented a new religion, with a book of prayers, and went so far as to worship the rising and setting sun, with all sorts of forms and mummeries. Finally, he accustomed himself to eat raw meat. The idea of doubting the veracity of a man who ate raw meat, and who wrote fluently in characters which no one knew! Meanwhile Psalmanazar (such was the name he had adopted on becoming Japanese, and which he retained to the end of his life) had met another rogue, who conceived the plan of profiting by him. This person, named Innes, was chaplain of a Scotch regiment then in garrison at Sluis, in Holland. It was here that Psalmanazar made his acquaintance, and that they became intimate. It is probable that Innes at first had been himself deceived by the false Japanese, and it is certain that he soon discovered the fraud; however, he did not abandon his designs on that account. Innes took up Psalmanazan, taught him English, carried him to England, showed him to the Bishop of London, baptized him with much ceremony, and, altogether, managed so well that he ended by obtaining from the bishop, as a reward for services rendered to religion, a living in the county of Essex. Psalmanazar, under such patronage, could not fail to develop his happy gifts and ingenious knaveries. He hastened to translate the English catechism into the Formosian language, and had the pleasure of beholding the Bishop of London accord a gracious reception to this work. It was submitted to *savans*, who saw in it nothing out of the way. To whom could it occur to suspect a young man of twenty of so colossal an imposture? Not that there were not, here and there, weak points in the system of the Formosian. It is impossible to be forewarned of every thing: he had forgotten to give names to the letters of his alphabet, which caused him some embarrassment. He had believed that the Japanese wrote from right to left, like other Oriental nations, which furnished another argument against him. He had asserted, rather carelessly, that the inhabitants of Formosa sacrificed eighteen thousand male infants every year; and when it was represented to him that, at this rate, the island would long before have been depopulated, he had no other answer than an obstinate perseverance in his declaration; he had early formed the resolution never to retract. Psalmanazar, however, understood what he owed to the public, and he crowned all his frauds by a new and gigantic one, "An Historical and Geographical Description of the Island of Formosa, with an Explanation of the Religion, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants. By George Psalmanazar, a Native of that Island." The work appeared at London, in the English language, in 1704, and was soon translated into French and German. In the French it passed through three or four editions. It was adorned by the famous alphabet, a map of the island, plates representing divinities of the country, costumes, religious ceremonies, edifices, and vessels.

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House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FINISHED residence, with all the modern conveniences, situate on MAIN Street, between Mount Pleasant and Mount Airy avenues, Twenty-second ward. Lot 100 by 495 feet, with handsome new stable and carriage-house in the rear.

FOX & LANSDALE,
No. 528 LOCUST Street and
9 23 3t* No. 1705 N. ELEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale. 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion-house and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises to R. WHITAKER. 9 24 2t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

COAL.

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.

FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. 9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DElivered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75, Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 9 9tf

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¼ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Heoley, south 45¼ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¼ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 27 degrees west, 93¼ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¼ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70¼ degrees east, 89¼ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Streup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS,
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1827 Auctioneers.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

FURNACES.

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Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
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Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

The most durable Green
will not fade, is brighter Color
costs less than any other be-
cause it will paint twice as
much surface, ground pure
only by the manufacturers
Sold by all paint dealers
office 122 N. 4th St.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

"The Revolution."

It must not be supposed, because public attention has not for a long while been attracted to the weekly newspaper known as *The Revolution*, that it is altogether extinct, and every now and then does not give starts sufficiently lively to prove that it still boasts such a possession as a pulse. Of late, however, its course has not been consistently onward and upward and true to the mark. It has been changing hands, and the process of changing hands is not prone to improve the consistency with which a newspaper speaks. At one time Mrs. Shepherd, a strong-brained woman, conducted it editorially. When she was disposed of, the ambitious and industrious Eleanor Kirk took "a hoit." When she was displaced the poetico-practical Phebe Cary was placed upon the editorial chair of thorns, and commenced her duties with an energy which went to prove either that she was a most enthusiastic worker or knew nothing at all about the task she was called upon to perform. No one that has ever conversed with Phebe Cary can doubt that she is both a poetess and a practical woman—with enough of the liberal and sympathetic temperament to appreciate the sphere that women ought to hold in the world, and yet sufficiently practical to understand what difficulties lie in the way of their obtaining the position that is their due. Yet even she has been found inadequate to the task of editing *The Revolution*—and no wonder when such a conceited and progmatical old maid as Theodore Tilton is at the head of it. The author of "Sanctum Sanctorum" will now, for a while at least, have the reins all to himself.

Mutual Cards.

Of course both Mr. Fisk and Mr. Maretzek have cards out, and each claims the victory in the late encounter with fists. If Mr. Fisk's account be correct, however—and Mr. Maretzek's reputation by no means proves the account to be *incorrect*—Mr. Fisk is much to be pitied and Mr. Maretzek much to be blamed. The substance of Fisk's statement is that Maretzek was in receipt from him of $100 per week, and that he was to receive, besides, ten per cent. of the proceeds of the operatic venture. In spite of the liberality of this arrangement, Fisk insists that Maretzek has defrauded him out of nearly $5000 by appropriating discounts which he had no right to appropriate. Thus the steamship company, in consideration of the large number of passengers composing the opera-bouffe troupe, allowed a discount of 20 per cent from regular rates, and gave Maretzek his own passage free. Fisk maintains, however, that in the bills which Maretzek sent in he deducted only 8 per cent. instead of 20, and charged, moreover, $125 for his own passage home. Now Mr. Maretzek was never supposed to be a saint. His worst friends never brought that to his account, and the punctuality with which he has *not* paid his newspaper debts has rendered the press rather unfriendly toward him. Still he has had an opportunity of making his own statements appear good.

Madame Seebach.

Last night Madame Marie Seebach-Niemann, the German tragedienne, made her first appearance in America. The affair took place at the French theatre in West Fourteenth street, the play was *Faust*, Madame Seebach's *role* was "Gretschen," and the audience, which was exceedingly enthusiastic, was mainly composed of Germans. Still a good many Americans were among them. During the performance a collation was served up to the newspaper people, though I hope this fact will not account for the unanimity of the good opinions in the papers this morning. It would be a pity to think that praise could be bought with a fried oyster, and disparagement warded off by a glass of champagne. To speak the truth, however, briefly, she is indeed a most exquisite actress. The idiotic *Herald*, which never writes an intelligent line about anything artistic, says that she is better than Rachel, Ristori, and Janauschek combined. The *World*, *Times*, and *Tribune* are rather more discreet in their opinion. Her face belongs to a class that one does not often see, for it combines strength and sweetness to a most unusual extent. She sustained the dignity of her art by not endeavoring to create any startling points. Her *one* point was to create the character. More of her, however, another time.

The Dry-Goods Trade.

The wholesale dry-goods trade of New York has thus far during the present month been extremely active, the principal trade having been with the South and West. A good many buyers near home have been in the market, though but little business has as yet been done with them. The season is rather too early for that. The business of the commission dry-goods houses has been particularly large. City retailers have not, however, laid in their fall stock yet, but it is only telling the truth to admit that they expect a very active season. Last week the dry-goods trade here was particularly heavy, and a good many dry-goods merchants assert that that week was the busiest of the entire year. Let us hope, therefore, that the business activity of the autumn season will be larger than what we have had for several seasons past.

ALI BABA.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE.

Can a Stable Government Exist in France?

From the London Economist.

The new Government of France was made according to custom. By long and painful experience, France has attained what may be called a routine in revolutions. First, the old Government breaks down, and every one sees it must fall; then the sitting Assembly—the Corps Legislatif, the Chambre des Deputes, or whatever be the name at the time—votes that the Government shall go and begins to occupy itself with the various substitutes; it entertains such and such motions, and hears this or that speech upon the subject; when all at once the mob of Paris rushes in—expels both speakers and hearers, and names a provisional government such as suits it, or rather such as suits the views and wishes of the leaders who have, for the time being the command of it. This process has been repeated so often that Paris expects it, and France yields to it; but, unhappily, this is not the end of the series. After a short interval, the government, thus nominated by the mob of Paris, quarrels with that mob. The government, as a government, wishes to keep law and order, and then it becomes opposed to the mob which wants something else than law and order. The mob was urged to name the new government by strong passions and vague hopes; in a few days it finds those hopes still distant, and those passions still ungratified; it soon begins to hate its own creature, in a little while after it is in arms against it. Every government thus nominated by an insurrection is soon presented with the inevitable problem—shall we yield to a second insurrection which wants to put new rulers in our place, or shall we resist it by force? The mob-named government has to ask itself—shall we yield to the mob or shall we resign? As long as governments yield to the mob the revolution continues; whenever the government begins to coerce the mob the reaction commences. And that reaction, according to its strength, continues perhaps months, perhaps years, till a new opportunity comes, a new mob succeeds, and a new revolution begins. The empire which has now fallen was but the end of a strong reaction caused by the terror of a long revolution. Is there reason to hope that the new republic will be more lasting than its predecessors, that the French nation has reached the end of its many changes, or is materially nearer to it?

The commonest aid to stability—an ancient government resting on recognized dignity and ineradicable veneration—it is plain the French have not and cannot have. After eighty years of change their scene of politics is still a *tabula rasa*. They have had eleven governments in that time, with their average duration of seven years each, and such an experience is fatal to hereditary veneration. The mass of the English people obey Queen Victoria without knowing why or wishing to know why, and England is coherent because they do so. The only approach to such a feeling in France was loyalty to the empire. Much, very much, may be said against the first Napoleon, but after all this remains—that scarcely any character and scarcely any career were more fitted to awaken and live in the popular imagination. The French peasantry knew of nothing before and thought of nothing after him. The second Napoleon had no similar glorious qualities; but he had more homely attractions. For eighteen years he gave all Frenchmen—all peasants and all workingmen—a greater amount of happiness than any one before him. Though not fit to attract a race, it seemed as if he was exactly fit to rivet a race before attracted. But now that is over; the happiness of the Empire is turned into pain, and its glory into ignominy.

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

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THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

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JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

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WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.

Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

PATENTS.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1870.

On the petition of SAMUEL G. LEWIS, Executor of LEA PUSEY, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Lea Pusey on the 23d day of December, 1856, for an improvement in "Arrangement of Railroad Platform Scales."

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 22d day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 2d day of December next, and that said petition be heard on the 7th day of December next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
9 19 m3w Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS K. WALKER, Trustees for JOSEPH BURD and family, under the 11th and 19th clauses of the will of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 27, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9 19 mwf5t Auditor.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE Furniture of the Commercial Exchange will be received until September 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., and not thereafter.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of James H. Windrim, No. 723 ARCH Street.

The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids not satisfactory.

Address bids to Wm. Brice, Esq., Commercial Exchange Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street.

WASHINGTON J. JACKSON,
9 23 3t Secretary.

MACHINERY.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m$ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Parties purchasing prior to October will 1 will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,
Law and Collection Office,
No. 17 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house situate on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Addison streets, in the Seventh ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School-house, in the Third ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School, situate on Catharine street, above Third, in the Third ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on N. E. corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
9 21 26 30oc3 5 Secretary.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
9 17t No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest a the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26$ PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26$

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 2 6$

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2$ PHILADELPHIA.

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1811 Delancey place.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, HANDSOME VELVET, ENGLISH, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 27, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture. 9 24 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

REAL ESTATE, etc., of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.

TENTH (south), No. 414, brick dwelling.

WALNUT, No. 1320, residence and coach house, 21 by 170 feet, three fronts.

PINE, No. 506, residence and coach house, 36 by 196 feet.

RIVER DELAWARE, Burlington, N. J., country seat and fruit farm, 184 acres.

SPRUCE, No. 2219, modern residence.

LOCUST, No. 4104, modern residence.

WALLACE, No. 1925, modern residence.

TWENTY-THIRD (north), Nos. 234, 236, and 238, buildings, steam engines, and boilers; lot 147 feet front, 215 feet deep.

SPRUCE, No. 2225, modern residence.

ANN Street and CHURCH Lane, country place, 1½ acres.

VINE, No. 2217, modern dwelling.

LOMBARD, No. 2218, modern dwelling.

LOMBARD, No. 1843, tavern and dwelling.

FIFTH (south), No. 757, store and dwelling.

THIRTEENTH (north), No. 1702 and 1704, modern residence.

FRANKLIN, Nos. 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, and 2122, 8 two-story brick dwellings.

WYALUSING, west of Forty-seventh, brick dwelling.

ALBION and TOWER, S. E. corner, building lot.

THIRTEENTH, between Columbia and Montgomery avenues, five building lots.

ENTERPRISE, No. 525, brick dwelling.

100 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.

$30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip.

Administrator's Sale.

43 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
15 shares Western National Bank.
25 shares Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
4 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
$1000 bond, city of Trenton, New Jersey.
$300 6 per cent. Western Pennsylvania Railroad.
10 shares Union Banking Co.
2 shares Southwark National Bank.
20 shares American Dredging Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
22 shares Central Transportation Co.
30 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
100 shares Shamokin and Pottsville Railroad.
20 shares American Life Insurance Co.
27 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
5 shares Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.
$500 7 per cent. Pennsylvania Salt Manuf. Co.
14 shares Consolidation National Bank.
$3000 Connecting Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.
4 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
$112,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville R. R.

Catalogues now ready. G 9 23 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE AT No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

Handsome Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery, manufactured by Mr. Carl Meininger.

On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, Mr. Carl Meininger's entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture and upholstery, comprising—Rich parlor and drawing-room suits, in fine French plush and brocatelle; library suits, in leather and fancy terries; elegant console table, Lisbon marble top; centre and bouquet tables, marble tops; fine walnut chamber suits, with wardrobes to match; ladies' walnut wardrobe, mirror door; lounges; couches; chairs; secretary bookcases; extension dining tables; sideboards, marble tops, etc.

The furniture was manufactured under Mr. Meininger's own supervision, and warranted first class.

Catalogues ready and furniture open for exhibition on Monday, 26th instant. 9 24 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, Etc.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 21 4t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday Morning, [9 21 5t

Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning, [9 23 5t

September 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 30, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 24 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held

EVERY MONDAY.

Sale No. 640 North Seventeenth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant Rosewood Piano Forte, fine French Plate Mirrors, handsome Brussels and other Carpets, etc.

On Tuesday Morning,

27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 640 North Seventeenth street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and plush parlor suit; elegant walnut chamber suit, wardrobe, superior sideboard, dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, fine French plate pier mirror, handsomely framed; handsome Brussels carpets, fine spring and hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 20 6t

Sale No. 828 N. Sixth street.

VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, FINE CHINA, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

October 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 828 N. Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture; superior walnut and plush parlor suits; superior chamber and dining-room furniture; fine velvet carpets; French china and glassware; fine spring and hair mattresses; kitchen utensils, etc.

May be examined early on morning of sale. [9 26 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24$

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.

St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.

We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.

G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, 10 13 [illegible]

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Wilson-Black-McClure-Cameron Imbroglio.

Col. McClure Interviewed.

Col. Forney Asked to Testify.

Senator Wilson Forgetful of His Promise to Give the Whole Truth—McClure Explains the Resignation Correspondence—It was an After-Thought to Break the Fall—Cameron's Witnesses Reviewed.

Senator Wilson has opened afresh the question of the order of Cameron's retirement from the Lincoln Cabinet by an article just printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in reply to Judge Black. He gives the testimony of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Wade, and Ramsey, and of Chief Justice Chase, to shield Cameron from the charge of dismissal from the War Department. As this part of the article makes a direct issue between Senator Wilson and Colonel McClure, our reporter called upon the latter this morning, and after the usual greetings the following conversation substantially transpired:—

Reporter—Have you seen Senator Wilson's article in the *Atlantic* for October?

McClure—Yes; I noticed it in Colonel Forney's paper a few days ago. Had Colonel Forney been at home it certainly would not have been published without an editorial correction, for he knows that Cameron was forced into the Lincoln Cabinet by a mean bargain that was a fraud upon Mr. Lincoln; and he knows, also, that Cameron was forced out of the Cabinet by the unanimous demand of loyal Congressmen, of loyal financial men, of loyal people—indeed, everybody but contractors and plunderers; and Colonel Forney knows, also, exactly how Cameron retired, and how Lincoln, in his unbounded kindness and charity, agreed to allow a correspondence to be manufactured, after Cameron's removal, but antedated, to break his fall before an indignant nation upon whose blood and sacrifices he was speculating.

Rep.—Would Colonel Forney have corrected the statement of Senator Wilson, if he had been home, do you suppose?

McC.—I can't say that he would have done so; but as he knows the truth, and as common justice to his readers and to himself requires that it should be told under the circumstances, I would not be so uncharitable as to assume that Colonel Forney would not have vindicated his own manhood by vindicating the truth of history.

Rep.—Is not Colonel Forney now Cameron's friend?

McC.—Not at all; nor is Cameron his friend. Forney can never respect the man who debauched Lebo, Maneer, and Wagonseller from him in 1857, and defeated him for Senator; nor for debauching the Republican Legislature of 1867, and, as he supposes, defeating him again, although Forney really had nobody for him at that time but himself, and he was doubtful; nor will he ever forgive Cameron for declaring on the floor of the Senate that Forney was a defaulter, when Cameron knew that he was not one. Do not apprehend that Forney will ever be Cameron's friend. He may profess to be so, and may dine Cameron and wine him, and flatter him in his newspapers; but Forney deceives neither himself nor Cameron. Both perfectly understand that there is no sincerity in it, and they will soon break up again, whenever one or the other can find more profitable associations, and each will truthfully exclaim "poor devil" to the other, as of old.

Rep.—But do you expect Colonel Forney to state the facts relative to Cameron's removal from the Cabinet?

McC.—Perhaps not now; but it is only a question of time. It will come in flaming capitals and double-leaded articles by-and-by. It's of little consequence when it comes; the country can wait for that testimony, for in the meantime others as well advised will speak, and the truth will not be endangered. I have written Colonel Forney on the subject, and will probably hear from him shortly.

Rep.—Will you allow me to see the letter you addressed to him?

McC.—Not now. It may be necessary to publish it some time, but not yet.

Rep.—How do you explain Senator Wilson's course?

McC.—Oh! it's not much out of the natural course of things these days. Senator Wilson wants to do as nearly right as he dare; but he has his share of infirmities. His passion is the Vice-Presidency, and he is simply bidding through Cameron for the Pennsylvania delegation. In Washington, Cameron has power, because Grant, in forgetfulness of himself, has surrendered the patronage of the State to him. Washington is the last place to learn the will of the people, and Wilson is deceived by Cameron's pretensions of popular power into the belief that he is courting the man who can give him the State. He will be wiser before long, but it's his own funeral, and he has a right to have it his own way.

Rep.—Did you expect such an article from Mr. Wilson?

McC.—On the contrary, I had Mr. Wilson's assurance, after the appearance of his first article some months ago, that if he felt called upon to refer to the Cameron matter again, he would state the fact that Lincoln's letter, delivered to Cameron by Chase, notifying him of the appointment of Stanton, was regarded by Chase as objectionable or offensive in tone, and that the letter subsequently published as from Lincoln to Cameron was *not* the original letter on that subject. Wilson assured me that Chase had admitted to him, after the publication of his first article, that the letter to Cameron was modified, and he did not pretend that there had been any letter of resignation from Cameron at the time Chase delivered Lincoln's letter. I confess that I was greatly surprised to find Mr. Wilson entirely forgetful of his new information, which he admitted when I conferred with him on the subject, and still more surprised to find him entirely forgetful of his voluntary pledge to me to state the whole truth, should he write again on the subject.

Rep.—Did you not see the letter from Lincoln delivered to Cameron by Chase?

McC.—I did. I saw it and read it carefully in Cameron's presence, and Cameron was most violent in his denunciation of Lincoln for removing him without notice. At the same time it was suggested to Cameron that Lincoln could be induced to allow him to antedate a kind letter of resignation and write a kind acceptance of it, thus giving his removal the appearance of a voluntary resignation. The proposed arrangement was agreed upon, was carried out, and the correspondence was thus manufactured after Cameron's dismissal. Lincoln always dealt humanely with crushed culprits, and there was no reason why he should make Cameron an exception to the rule of his life.

Rep.—What have you to say about the testimony Wilson gives to support Cameron?

McC.—It don't need much explanation. The first letter is Cameron's. No rogue ever drew the halter on himself. That testimony needs neither explanation or refutation. Chandler doubtless wrote his letter in "the hole in the wall." He evidently meant to make it satisfactory to Cameron, but from some cause he was oblivious, and he blundered upon a fearful truth. "*Before* Cameron resigned," says Chandler, "he invited me to breakfast at his house, to meet Edwin M. Stanton, whom I had then never met, and told me that the gentleman I was to meet *had been nominated* for Secretary of War at his request." If Cameron had Stanton nominated *before* he resigned, I am at a loss to know just when he did resign. What I charge is that Cameron resigned after he was removed, and Chandler unwittingly confirms it. Wade is old and petulent, and has been muddled by three defeats in one year; for Senator, for President, and for Vice President, and he confuses events of nine years ago, especially as to the particular time of particular transactions. I do not question that he breakfasted with Cameron, Chandler, and Stanton; but Chandler more likely tells the story correctly, because it is consistent with the truth. It is doubtless true, also, that after Stanton was appointed, Cameron professed to Stanton that he had named him. Stanton knew better, however, and never in his life seriously accredited Cameron with his appointment. He may have done so "half playfully," as Senator Ramsey reluctantly testifies, but when he was not in the festive mood, he always told the truth. Chase means to be truthful, but he was made a catspaw in the whole matter, as will be conclusively shown to the public in a short time. Cameron's removal was determined upon by the President and part of the Cabinet before either Cameron or Chase had any intimation of it; and Chase was called in afterwards by the President as a matter of policy, he being the especial friend of Cameron, and asked to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. He was sent to Cameron with the letter of removal, and may have talked about Stanton. But Chase did not then know, and does not now know, that before that time Cameron's removal was positively decided upon by the President and the anti-Chase wing of the Cabinet. Mr. Welles can fully explain this. Mr. Chase, therefore, writes the truth, to the best of his knowledge, when he says that he supposed himself well informed as to the circumstances, and that Cameron's retirement was voluntary. But his knowledge was imperfect. In fact he knew nothing about it, except what was known to everybody.

Rep.—Do you propose to make any formal answer to Mr. Wilson?

McC.—I do not know yet. It may become necessary, and if so, I will settle the whole history of Cameron going in and out of the Cabinet, so that it will henceforth stand unquestioned. I am fully advised as to how he got in, who helped him, and what influences made them help him, and as fully advised as to how he was driven out of it, with the terrible seal of approbation of his removal fixed upon the records of a Republican Congress, and to this day unchallenged by a single Representative of the people. If it shall be necessary to publish a reply to Mr. Wilson to show that Cameron resigned the War Office only after he had been removed, I will do so. Of that necessity I can judge in a little time.

Rep.—How is it that this question was not raised until now?

McC.—Cameron never dared to raise it until after the death of both Lincoln and Stanton. The first attempt to force it upon the people in any tangible form was in Wilson's first article, which was just after the death of Stanton. Just how Cameron was removed was not publicly known at the time it was done; but that he was driven out of the Cabinet was known to all, and Congress, which was largely Republican, followed his removal with a pointed resolution of censure, which was adopted by almost a two-thirds vote. More would have been known about his removal but for the fact that it was necessary to conceal from the people the extent to which Cameron had prostituted the power of the War Department. The nation would have been in utter despair had the true condition of things been understood, and neither money nor men could have been obtained. Indeed, leading moneyed men of this city and New York went to Washington and demanded Cameron's removal as a condition precedent to the negotiation of additional loans. Every effort was therefore made by the administration to retire Cameron as quietly as possible, and the manufactured correspondence was readily assented to by Mr. Lincoln.

Rep.—How is it that Cameron wields so much power with Grant?

McC.—It is in some respects inconsistent, and in others entirely consistent. Grant voluntarily and positively assured Colonel Forney and I, just before the inauguration, that Cameron not only should not control his appointments, but that he would make his appointments in Pennsylvania so that the people of the State would understand that he did not control them. In this view Grant is inconsistent; but Grant is a Bourbon in politics; he has never learned anything, and, of course, has forgotten nothing, and such men always drift into the control of those who wait and watch to beslime and swallow their prey. Grant will, I doubt not, redeem himself some time, for he does not mean to be dishonest; but it may not be in time to prevent Democratic supremacy in the nation as his chief legacy to the country.

Rep.—What will Judge Black do?

McC.—I don't know; he does his own fighting in his own way. His article was a very ambiguous or doubtful tribute to Stanton. It may have been intended to elicit just what Wilson gives, for the testimony seems to be overwhelming.

Rep.—Anything more?

McC.—No! Good morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jottings.—The business houses of our Hebrew citizens are closed to-day in commemoration of the Jewish New Year.

—The present is the bill-stickers' harvest.

—The police force has been assessed six thousand dollars for election purposes.

—The Twelfth Street Railway track is laid as far north as Thompson street.

—The display of the aurora borealis on Saturday night was brilliant.

—A large number of fine properties are for sale in the Twentieth ward.

—Broad street was alive with pedestrians yesterday.

Another meeting of the Reform party takes place this evening at Frankford road and Somerset street.

—It is said that the pavement in front of the State House will be commenced this week.

—The Girard avenue markets are very dirty on Sundays.

—What was known as Camac's Woods ten years ago is now covered by dwellings.

—The Athletic ball ground will be cut into building lots next spring.

—The Democrats are determined to spare no cash in their efforts to elect their ticket.

—The Athletic and White Stockings, of Chicago, play this afternoon at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue.

—Sergeants of police should make their complaints known to the Mayor or Chief of Police, and not through the Lieutenants, as is now the case.

—Fire alarm boxes are sadly needed in the vicinity of the numerous carpet factories in the Nineteenth ward.

—The inquest in the case of young Simes, who was killed at Fifteenth and Willow streets on Saturday, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The dedicatory services of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, commenced yesterday, will be continued throughout the week.

—On Saturday evening next there will be a monster Republican gathering at Broad and Market streets.

—The business of this fall promises to exceed by one hundred per cent. the trade of the same time last year.

—Alderman Riddle to-day made his first appearance since the beating which he received at the hands of his Democratic confreres.

—Nearly all of the Police Lieutenants now appear in citizen's dress. Under Republican mayors our citizens knew these gentry by their uniforms.

—The Democrats are directing their attention particularly to the defeat of Bunn, and they have already paid out considerable money for that purpose.

—Some of the collectors of the personal poll tax under the late Receiver of Taxes have proven themselves defaulters. Their securities are held answerable for the deficiencies.

Stamping of Checks.—The following telegrams are of interest to the business community:—

Hon. J. W. Douglass, Acting Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:—Does your late decision mean that checks for a less sum than one hundred dollars are exempt from the stamp tax after October 1, 1870? Please answer.

J. R. McFetridge.

To this the following answer was received:—

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1870.—J. R. McFetridge:—In reply to your telegram of this date, I will state that the act of July 14, 1870, makes no change in the stamp taxes on checks. The ruling to which you refer does not relate to them.

J. W. Douglass, Acting Commissioner.

Schooner Robbed.—A colored man, the steward of the schooner Ethan Allen, lying at pier 17, Port Richmond, suddenly disappeared on Saturday night last. After his departure a number of articles of clothing, a marine glass, six silver spoons, etc., were missed.

No more Bonfires.—Mayor Fox has issued an order to the police force directing the arrest of all persons found making bonfires on the highways, and the seizure of all combustible material stored for such purpose.

A Revenue Decision.—The following correspondence between Assessor Elliot of the Third district, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue settles a question about which there has been considerable controversy in commercial circles.

The following is a copy of a letter of inquiry sent to the Commissioner by the Assessor of the Third district:—

Assessor's Office, Third District Pennsylvania September 22, 1870.—Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington—Sir:—I am requested by a prominent tax-payer of this district to ask your decision upon the following question:—Does a draft at five days' sight for a less sum than one hundred dollars require a five cent stamp under the act of July 14, 1870, or is it exempt as a promissory note, as such drafts are so considered by our banks after acceptance? Your early reply is solicited. Very respectfully,

W. B. ELLIOT, Assessor.

To the above the following reply has been forwarded:—

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Sept 24, 1870.—Sir:—In yours of the 22d instant you ask, "Does a draft at five days' sight for a sum less than one hundred dollars require a five cent stamp under the act of July 14, 1870, or is it exempt as a promissory note?" etc.

I reply that such a draft is not included among the papers exempted in section 4 of act of July 14, 1870, and therefore it will still require a five cent tax. See 8th clause under "General Remarks," page 12 of series 5, No. 10. Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

William B. Elliott, Esq., Assessor Third District, Philadelphia, Pa.

The clause of "General Remarks" referred to above says:—"A check, draft, or order for the payment of a sum of money *drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand* is liable to stamp tax at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof."

Large Contract.—The Reaney Engineering Works at Chester, Pa., have made a contract to immediatele construct and equip an iron steamship of eleven hundred tons, to run between New York and Mobile, for the Mallory Line. This will give employment to numbers of laborers, and the concern named will employ seven hundred hands. The same establishment is now completing a large iron tugboat to ply on the Mississippi, below New Orleans. The steamboat is about sixty feet in length and will be shipped by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Pittsburg in sections, and will be launched on the Ohio river and thence proceed to her intended destination. The Delaware river is fast assuming the well-earned title of the Clyde of America in ship building, and this experiment of putting a steamboat on a railroad car will no doubt be soon imitated by others.

The Coroner's Inquest assembled on the occasion of the sudden death of William Rossiter, Esq., of Norristown, was held on Wednesday, the 21st instant. It appeared that the deceased gentleman left his home on Tuesday for Philadelphia, and in walking along Tenth street, near Pearl, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, he was seized with sudden illness and was taken into the nearest house on Pearl, but died before any medical assistance could be rendered. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Shapleigh, and the jury returned a verdict that he had died of apoplexy. Mr. Rossiter was widely known and highly esteemed for his many estimable qualities, and the intelligence of his death occasioned deep regret in the community in which he resided.

Railroad Contract Completed.—The contract for the railroad between Thurlow Station Depot on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, along the river Delaware to Chester, has been taken by Michael Horning, Esq., and it is to be completed within four months. This will bring all the business establishments on the Delaware river below Chester in railroad connection with "all the world and the rest of mankind." It is built under the provisions of the general railroad law, and the proprietors are represented by Messrs. John M. Broomall and William Ward, of Chester, who are the chief parties in interest.

Malicious Mischief.—Otaf Berger and Edward McClay went into Murtz's beer saloon, No. 2144 North Front street, yesterday afternoon, and after calling for several glasses of beer refused to pay for the same. Berger was put out of the place, and McClay was handed over to a policeman. Subsequently Berger, accompanied by some friends, returned to the saloon and amused themselves by hurling paving stones through the second-story windows. On the approach of Policeman Taylor Berger ran. He was pursued as far as the Kensington Bank and there captured. Both defendants had a hearing before Alderman Heins, and were held to bail to answer.

In Search of Her Husband.—Mrs. Hamill, of Maine, reached this city a day or two since in search of her husband, who has been missing from his home for some time past. He was last seen in a house in this city, where he left a suit of clothes, and intimated that he intended to commit suicide. Mrs. Hamill is stopping at the residence of Mr. Nolen, 513 S. Second street, where any information concerning the lost one will be thankfully received by the distressed wife.

Interfering with an Officer.—John Shugrough was arrested at Front and Thompson streets yesterday for interfering with Policeman Boyle while in the discharge of his duties. It seems that the officer had arrested two men for disorderly conduct, when Shugrough interfered and threatened to use a brick on the head of the policeman. Boyle dropped his prisoners, and seizing the meddler, escorted him to the lock-up. Last evening Alderman Shoemaker committed him for trial.

Wife Beaters.—Dietrich Barrens was arrested at Shippen street wharf, on the Delaware, on Saturday, upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Devitt, and was committed to answer.

William Morris, residing at Hurst and Lombard streets, was taken into custody yesterday upon a similar charge. He was held to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

Coroner's Cases.—This morning an unknown white man was found dead in a cell at the Fifth District Station House. His death is attributed to general debility and intemperance.

This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at No. 408 N. Ninth street on the body of Mr. Greer, who was found dead in bed.

Accidents.—About 7 o'clock last evening a pair of horses, belonging to William Beckhaus, took fright at Broad and Thompson streets, and after running a few squares the carriage was overturned, and a boy who was driving sustained severe injuries.

About the same time a carriage was overturned at Broad and Master streets, and a lady occupant was severely hurt.

Severely Injured.—Last night two men attacked George Souder, the bar-tender at Schweizer & Grim's Beer Saloon, Eleventh and Columbia avenue, and severely injured him. One threw a beer glass and struck him on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The assailants were arrested.

Concerned in a Robbery.—John D. Heston was arrested at Franklin and Vine streets on Saturday night, upon the charge of having been concerned in the robbery of Mr. John Hoese on Callowhill street, near Fifth, some days since. Defendant has been held for a hearing before Alderman Cahill.

Accused.—The noted Bill Keating was arrested at Seventeenth and Federal streets last night, upon the alleged charge of having been concerned in robbing a man of $170 in Carroll's Saloon, Spring Garden street, near Twenty-second. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A new Sabbath-school was established yesterday by the Episcopal church worshipping in Courtland Saunders College. A sewing-school on Saturdays will follow.

Birth in a Station-House.—Mary Kennedy, a lodger in the Fifth District Station-House, gave birth to a male child about 3 o'clock this morning.

DEDICATORY SERVICES OF THE BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street, having commenced on Sabbath, they will be continued during the week. Preaching by the following clergymen:—

Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. John Chambers.
Tuesday evening, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn.
Wednesday evening, Rev. J. Walker Jackson.
Thursday evening, Rev. J. L. Withrow.
Friday evening, Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D.
Sabbath, October 2, 10·30 A. M., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D.; 3·30 P. M., R. W. Allen, D. D., Children's Service; 7½ evening, Rev. Bishop M. Simpson.

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THIRD EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Condition of Paris.

All Help Cut Off.

A Prussian-Austrian Alliance.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris and Tours.

London, Sept. 26.—Communication between Paris and Tours is totally suspended, except by the hazardous service of the balloon. The prefects of the western departments, in accordance with the recent proclamation of the Government, are imploring the people to rise and overwhelm the invader.

Raising Troops.

Calais has voted three million francs for raising troops.

Failure of the Peace Negotiations.

Belgium is grieved and alarmed at the failure of the negotiations for peace.

"La Patrie"

newspaper is now issued at Poitiers. It was a semi-official journal under the old *regime*, but is now enthusiastic for the republic.

The Wounded in Belgium.

The treaty between Belgium and Prussia providing for the release of the wounded in Belgian hospitals has been signed by the representatives of both Governments.

No Communication with Paris.

Tours, Sept. 26.—A large number of messengers, who were recently despatched to Paris with official and other messages, returned here, being unable to get through the Prussian lines.

Omnibuses are no longer used in Paris, all the horses in the city having been seized, and are used to transport troops at any moment to any given point.

The Government Supported.

The Government here is in receipt of patriotic addresses from all parts of France announcing the adherence of the people to the proclamation of the Government.

Powers of General Officers.

The official journal of the republic to-day publishes decrees increasing the number of regiments and conferring for the time extraordinary powers upon the general officers, who are appointed delegates of the Government, but who must hereafter render an account personally to the Minister of War.

Movements of Troops.

A division of cavalry has reached here from the south of France.

A large force of Mobiles has passed through the city, going to Orleans.

The Condition of Paris.

The official journal of the Republic to-day publishes a note from M. Gambetta to M. Cremieux, received from Paris by balloon, to the effect that Paris is determined on a heroic resistance; that she is strong in soldiers; and that her supplies are adequate for the entire winter.

The Intestine Fight not True.

The rumors of the intestine fight at Paris are absolutely untrue.

Martial Law in Algeria Suspended.

The proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been suspended.

Whereabouts of the Prussians.

The Prussian dragoons are at Meudon. They have also strong forces at Borg, Joal, Reuil, Nanterre, and near Chatillon. Skirmishes have occurred at Villejuif, La Haye, Chevilly, and elsewhere.

The Prussians have apparently concluded to abandon the St. Denis side of Paris, and their movements now look as though they intended to attack at Sceaux.

Later information reports that the Prussians are near Bourget and at St. Cloud.

A Prussian-Austrian Alliance.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—(Special to New York *Telegram.*)—An approaching alliance between Prussia and Austria is spoken of. Hungary is opposed to it.

Belgian Sympathy for France.

Brussels, Sept. 26.—Bands of workmen yesterday paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise" and crying "*Vive la France!*"

Prussia Wants Alsace and Lorraine.

Dresden, Sept. 26.—A majority of the people here have declined to favor the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 26.—Cotton dull and nominally 18c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm and steady; choice Maryland red at $1·60@1·65; good to prime, $1·35@1·55; common to fair, $1·10@1·30; white wheat, $1·40@1·70; Western, $1·35. Corn—White, $1·02; yellow, 93@95c. Oats firm at 47@49c. Rye, 70@90c. Mess Pork heavy at $27·50. Bacon weak; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c.; hams, 24@25½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky firm at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s, N..ls.	101¼	100 sh Read.s5wn&i	48⅜
$800 do	101¼	100 do.s5wn&i.	48⅜
$3000 C & Am 6s, 89.		100 do...rg&in.	48⅜
ls.	95¼	100 do.........	48⅜
$2000 do.........	92	98 sh Norrist'n.b20	77½
$2760 Leh 6s, '84....	83¼	100 sh Leh N St.b4.	32¾

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New.	101¼	52 sh Penna R...ls	52¾
$1000 do.........	101¼	6 sh Leh Val R...	59½
$3800 do.... ..ls.	101¼	100 sh Leh Nav St	32¾
18 sh C & A R..ls.	114½	100 do.....b5.	32¾
200 sh Ph & E R.b30	26½	100 sh Read...rg&i.	48⅜
2 sh O C & A R...	45½	100 sh Cata Prf.b45.	38½
100 do....	45½		

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ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Admiral Porter to Resign.

Army and Navy Orders.

Services of a Revenue Cutter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Williams and the Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Sept. 26.—It is stated that Senator Williams of Oregon is to have a place in the Cabinet before the expiration of his Senatorial term. He will either be offered the Interior Department or the Attorney General's office, but most probably the former. Secretary Cox, it is understood, has signified his willingness to retire, as he is wearied of political life, and the President has agreed to provide for Mr. Williams. A prominent Senator now here says the President has written Mr. Williams to that effect.

The Farragut Obsequies.

The President will attend the obsequies of Admiral Farragut in New York next Friday.

Rumored Resignation of Admiral Porter.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The report in circulation that Admiral Porter has asked to be relieved from further duty in the Navy Department on account of failing health seems to be believed at the Navy Department, though nothing positive is known there in regard to the matter. Admiral Porter will be here, it is expected, on Wednesday next.

Relieved from Duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana Territory.

The following additional officers are also relieved from the same duty:—First Lieutenants E. M. Camp, William P. Pease, and George E. Ford.

Honorably Discharged.

The following, by direction of the President, were honorably discharged the service at their own request:—Captain Daniel D. Lynn, First Lieutenants Patrick N. Flood and Leonard Wightman.

Army Orders.

The following unassigned army officers are relieved from duty as Indian Agents:—Captain James W. Long, First Lieutenants W. R. Bourne and Frank D. Garretty.

Captain Waelderkin, Commissary of Subsistence, is ordered to Denver, to take charge as Purchasing Commissary.

Second Lieutenant George R. Spencer is ordered to take charge of recruits awaiting orders at Cincinnati, Ohio, for his regiment.

Two hundred recruits for the mounted service, now stationed at Carlisle, Pa., are ordered to the Department of the Platte for service.

Headquarters Transferred.

By direction of the President the headquarters of the Department of Texas are transferred from Austin to San Antonio.

Examinations for Promotion.

Commander William J. Temple, Lieutenant-Commanders A. P. Cook and Leroy Fitch, Master Albert L. Sprague, Ensigns W. J. Barnett, Charles C. Cornwell, Richard Rush, P. T. Cunningham, Nathan Miles, Henry B. Mansfield, and C. H. Paine are ordered to examination for promotion.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commander John C. Foley is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th instant; Boatswain John Hall to duty in the ordnance department at Boston Navy Yard; Ensign Robert T. Jaspar is detached from the America and ordered to examination for promotion; Surgeon Thomas Walton from the Resaca, and ordered to return home and await orders; Passed Assistant J. G. Ayres from the Naval Hospital at Washington, and ordered to the Resaca, per steamer; Second Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Rail, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to duty in the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition.

FROM THE WEST.

The Missouri State Fair.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The demand for stands for horses and cattle and pens for hogs, to be exhibited at the fair next week, is unprecedented, and additional accommodations are being constructed. All the prominent stock-breeders in Missouri, Kentucky, and a large number from other States, both East and West, will be present with the finest herds in the country.

The entries in other departments are unusually large and varied, and the fair as a whole will undoubtedly exceed any ever held in America. The State Fair of Kansas opens to-morrow at Fort Scott. A large amount of stock has already arrived from Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Texas, and the indications are that the fair will surpass any previous exhibition held in the State.

Saved from Shipwreck.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Mr. Drew, Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 31st of August, that the American bark Carlotta, with a cargo of assorted merchandise, had struck a rock on the 27th of that month, near the Straits of Juan de Fuca; stove a hole in her bottom, and to prevent sinking was run ashore in Neoh Bay. The revenue-cutter Lincoln, being near, was sent to her aid, and saved the bark from being wrecked. She had a valuable cargo, all of which, by the combined exertions of the crews of the two vessels, was saved.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Departure of the Tyne Crew.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—The Tyne crew sailed on Saturday for England, all efforts to make matches with them having failed.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Its Reception in the Provinces—How the Great Civic Centres Acted.

From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 7.

Lyons even anticipated Paris in the late movement. The *Decentralization* gives the following details:—

At the news of the fresh disaster, which struck both the army and the country, the population on Sunday morning, at 9, proclaimed the republic. The crowd assembled on the Place des Terreaux, and even invaded the Court of the Prefecture. The post, consisting of eight men, armed itself and appeared on the steps, while the multitude, excited, but in no way aggressive, called for the Prefect, who did not appear. A group of persons having a small red flag at their head came out of the Rue Romarin, and cries of "Vive la Republique!" were heard. This incident caused a certain emotion in the Place des Terreaux, and several voices exclaimed, "No, we must keep the tricolor; it is that under which our brave soldiers have fallen for eighty years." The contest soon after subsided. At a quarter past ten, however, the grand balcony over the gate of the Hotel de Ville was invaded and a man with a red cockade in his hat proceeded to harangue the people. To cries of "Vive la Republique!" many persons answered by exclaiming "Vive la France!"

A bust of the Emperor was broken and the pieces thrown down among the crowd.

Troops then began to arrive, the 6th Hussars occupying the Place des Terreaux and the 52d of the line the lower part of the Rue de l'Imperatrice. They were well received by the people, who cried, "Vive l'armee!" A party proceeded to the prison St. Joseph to deliver those confined. At half-past twelve a detachment of infantry, with a captain at their head, passed along the Place Imperiale, taking the direction of the Place Belacour. This troop marched with their arms shouldered, the butt end uppermost. There was something melancholy and solemn in their aspect. The following proclamation was soon after posted on the walls:—

French Republic, Commune of Lyons, Sept. 4, 1870.—The misfortunes of the country dictate to us our duty. We decree immediately the arming of the nation, the downfall of the Empire, the proclamation of the Republic.

This was signed by the Provisional Committee of Public Safety, consisting of eleven persons.

At Bordeaux the intelligence was known at three o'clock on Sunday morning, and at six a Council of Administration was held by the authorities at the Prefecture. A decision was taken to arm all the National Guards as speedily as possible, and the following proclamation was posted up:—

September 4, 1870.—Dear Fellow-Citizens:—The painful tidings we receive may plunge us in affliction, but not abate our courage. The heroism of the army has had to yield a moment to the number of our enemies. All France will accept this reverse with the resolution commanded by circumstances. Let us close our ranks in one and the same mind. Let no agitation aggravate our situation within these walls. Your municipality expects this from our patriotism; it will perform its duty.

The day passed off in tolerable tranquillity, but towards 4 o'clock, when the population learned by telegraph of the events which had taken place in Paris, great emotion was excited. A statue of the Emperor was thrown down from its pedestal, and the National Guard refused its aid to the Prefect of the Imperial Government. Towards 6 o'clock the municipality and population proclaimed the republic.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Situation at Paris Unchanged.

The War Brought to New York

Laying in Wait for German Vessels

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pedestrianism in Maine.

Movements of the President.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

France will not Cede her Territory.

Tours, Sept. 26.—The *Moniteur* to-day publishes a proclamation issued by the Provisional Government at Paris on the 20th inst. reaffirming that the policy of France is not to cede one inch of territory or one stone of a fortress.

News from Paris.

Tours, Sept. 26—Noon.—Still later dates have been received from Paris. Beyond some skirmishing at the outposts there was nothing new. A Versailles message says the Prussions have undertaken nothing important in that neighborhood. The gunboats on the Seine are ready for action and entrenchments and barricades are going up everywhere around the city.

Steamship Manhattan.

Queenstown, Sept. 26.—The steamship Manhattan, from New York for Liverpool, touched at this port this morning.

The Latest Quotations.

London, Sept. 26—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds of 1862, 90½; do. of 1865, old, 89½; do. of 1867, 88½; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady: Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

Frankfort, Sept. 26.—Bonds closed dull at 94½.

Liverpool, Sept. 26—4·30 P. M.—Cotton flat; uplands, 9½d.; Orleans, 9½@9¾d. Sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn, 29s.@29s. 3d.

London, Sept. 26.—Tallow, 44s. Sugar afloat flat. Refined petroleum, 1s. 5½d.@1s. 6d. American hops dull. Linseed oil flat at £30 5s.

FROM NEW YORK.

The War Brought to New York.

New York, Sept. 26.—Two French gunboats came into the harbor to-day and sailed around the German steamer Hermann, and then left. It is said the Hermann and Westphalia are to be armed and go to sea immediately.

Movements of President Grant.

New York, Sept. 26.—The President arrived this morning from Long Branch, *en route* to Cambridge, Mass.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 26.

The Attorney-General

is at his office to-day engaged in attending to official business, though he has not yet recovered from the effect of his recent serious illness.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pedestrianism in Maine.

Lewiston, Sept. 26.—Alfred Elson, the English pedestrian, completed on Saturday evening the feat of walking 96 consecutive hours, with rest of 25 minutes in each 24 hours. He walked on a raised platform in a small hall.

NAPOLEON AND HIS GENERALS.

The Emperor on His Defeat.

A letter from Brussels in the Cologne *Gazette* says:—The Emperor Napoleon, as I hear, spoke very unfavorably, during his residence in Belgium, on the conduct of his generals. To a diplomatist who visited him at Namur, he complained bitterly of the want of respect shown to him by them and of their incompetency. To the French soldiery, as far as bravery is concerned, he rendered justice; but they are too little disciplined and quite unfit to resist the Prussians. "I yield full homage," he said, "to the discipline and bravery of the Prussian troops. Their discipline is constantly equal and is only surpassed by their courage. Nothing can resist them, and they will enter Paris, which cannot defend itself against them." The Emperor did not express the least regret for what he had done. On the way from Bouillon to Verviers, indeed, he sighed a good deal; but to all with whom he spoke he showed himself extremely composed. On the whole, he made the impression of a man who is glad to have escaped a great danger. It is certain that he was at the battle before Sedan on the 1st. It even seems that at the last moment he wished to collect a troop in order to dash on the Bavarians, who stood opposite him; but it was impossible to carry out this plan, as the German artillery was too violent. In the army itself the Emperor latterly was generally despised. After the battle of Sedan the French would not hear him spoken of; the officers were particularly embittered against him, and did not even wish to hear what had become of him. Some astonishment was excited here at the French officers captured at Sedan being allowed their liberty on condition of not serving again in this war against Prussia. It is thought not impossible that after their return to France part of them in spite of their promise will be induced again to take up the sword. A few French officers expressed themselves, moreover, in this sense, and thought they would only need to change their names in order to elude discovery. As an excuse for such procedure they pleaded the King's conduct, who said he was only making war against the Emperor and not against the French people, and yet continues it although the Emperor is put aside. The *Weser Zeitung* states that only a fourth of the captured officers have taken the engagement—the remainder preferring captivity. General Wimpffen has chosen Stuttgart as his residence, and has already passed through Mayence.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

LOYALTY OF THE FRENCH PEASANTS TO THE EMPEROR.

Herr Wachenhusen, writing from Balan, near Sedan, on the 3d instant, to the Cologne *Gazette*, says:—"The fury of some peasants goes so far that after twenty of them had yesterday been led bound through the streets our soldiers were fired at this afternoon from a house in Remilly. And yet the pretty village of Bazeilles, now burned to ashes, is a fearful warning. In spite of the hateful civilization for which the provinces are indebted to the Second Empire, officers assure me that on entering the peasants' houses they were met by cries of 'Long live the Emperor!' and women in their presence kissed the Emperor's likeness. The number of these adherents it is difficult to judge, where the prudent conceal their opinions and the thoughtless express them with musket shots. The Mobiles, who are everywhere organized, are treated by our soldiers as regular troops, but the peasants, who fire from the windows, are generally shot without ceremony, as halters are wanting. Many of them appear to be incited to such revenge through seeing themselves brought to beggary, and patriotism has therefore nothing to do with it. The officers in Sedan carefully avoid Napoleon's name."

A DANGEROUS OLD LADY.

A correspondent near Metz writes:—An old woman was seen by a Prussian "Doppelpost," or double sentry, of the 33d Regiment, engaged in an orchard picking up sticks. Suddenly the old woman takes refuge behind a tree, disengages a carbine from her petticoats, and taking aim at the nearest Prussian sentry, shoots and wounds him severely. The action, however, had not been so quick but that his comrade saw it, and raising his rifle to his shoulder, he fired at and killed the supposed woman. He had just time to advance and discover a French tirailleur so disguised, when an advance of the French compelled him to retire, taking his wounded comrade with him. A proclamation of General von Goeben, posted in Ars this evening, informs the French inhabitants that any of them found with arms, either in their dwellings or upon their persons, whether they belong to the Garde Mobile or the Garde Nationale, will be taken out and shot upon the spot.